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P. Hilletters and communications must be post The rule is imperalise, in order to shield us the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, fare, who wish their letters to be taken from the of the by us, will be careful to pay their postage. If In a teertisement making one square, or a set of equal length and breadth, will be inserted notines for one dollar.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY SANCTIONED BY THE BIBLE. 1. Zom's Herald of May 31st, is a letter from the Rev. Dr. Fish to Rev. Mr. Merritt, in express vindication of the one of slaveholding! He calls to his aid Prof. net, and daringly affirms that one man may make merhadire of another, and hold him in bondage as a chattel. about violating the Christian faith!-Read the following: But that you and the public may see and feel that

you have the ablest and those who are among the bonestest min of this age, arrayed against you, be honestest men of this ar-pleased to notice the following letter from: Profes-ser Shart. I wrote to hom, knowing as I did his in-tegrity of purpose, his unfinehing regard for truth, as well as his deserved reputation as a scholar and as well as his deserved reputation as a scholar and Ballcal ratio, proposing the following questions: 1. Does the New Testament directly or incidentally teach that slavery existed in the primitive

chareh? . 2. in I Tim. vi. 2. 'And they that have believin maters, &c. what is the relation expressed or included between 'they,' (servants,) and 'believing maters?'—And what are your reasons for the con-

struction of the passage.

3. What was the character of ancient and eastern slavery? Especially, what (legal) power did this relation give the master over the slave? PROFESSOR STUART'S REPLY.

. Indover, 10th . April, 1837. Rev. 4ND DEAR SIR-Yours is before me. A seckness of three months standing, (typhus fever) in which I have just escaped death, and which still confines me to my house, renders it impossible for me to answer your letter at large.

1. The precepts of the New Testament respecting the demeanor of slaves and of their masters, beyond all question, recognize the existence of slave-

youd all question, recognize the existence of slave-ry. The masters are in part, 'believing masters,' so that a precept to them, how they are to behave as masters, recognizes that the relation may still exist, salva fide et salva ecclesia ('without violating the Caristian faith or the church.') Otherwise, der at once. He could not lawfully and properly temporize with a malum in se ('that which is in it-

If any one doubts, let him take the case of Paul's If any one doubts, let him take the case of Paul's section of the control of the do nato you,' decide against this. But the relation once constituted and continued, is not such a ma-lum in se as calls for immediate and violent disrup-tion, at all hazards. So Paul did not counsel.

2. I Tim. vi. 2, expresses the sentiment that slaves, who are Christians, and have Christian masters, are not, on that account, and because as Christians they are heethren, to forego the reverence due to them as musters. That is, the relation of master and slave is not, as a matter of course, abrogated between all Chistians. Nay, servants should in such a case, a fortiori, do their duty cheerfully. This sentiment lies on the very face of the verse. What the master's duty in such a case may be in respect to liberation, is another question, and one which the apostle does not here treat of.

which the apostle does not here treat of.

3. Every one knows who is acquainted with Greek
or Lain antiquities, that slavery among heathen
nations has ever been more unqualified and at looser ends, than among Christian nations. Slaves were
properly in Greece and Rome. That decides all
questions about their relation. Their treatment depended, as it does now, on the temper of their mas-

The power of the master over the slave was, for a long time, that of life and death. Horrible cruelties at length mitigated it. In the spostle's day, it was at least, as great as among us.

After all the spouling and vehemence on this subject which have been exhibited, the good old Book remains the same. Paul's conduct and advice are still safe guides. Paul knew well that Christianity would all installed deaters, always, a layery. are sin site guides. Fact knew weit that Christianity would ultimately destroy slavery, as it certainly will. He knew too, that it would destroy monarchy and aristocracy from the earth; for it is fundamentally a doctrine of true liberty and equality.

—Yet Paul did not expect slavery or monarchy to ed in a day; and gave precepts to Chris tans respecting their demeaner ad interim.
With sincere and fraternal regard,
Your friend and brother,

M. STUART.

You perceive, sir, that if Professor Stuart had and perceive, sir, that if Professor Start had one group a compound of the Counter Appeal, he add not have embraced the whole range better in wheel a compass. This, sir, is doctrine that will make breams it is Bible doctrine. The abolition-is, then, are on a wrong course. They have travial out of the regard; and if they would succeed, are not to the regard; and if they would succeed, they must take a different manner.

Respectfully yours,

W. FISK. bey taust take a different position, and approach the

Profesor S. did not write with the most distant idea of one to letter published, but afterward consented to it, at report, if I thought it would be of any service.

## SPIRIT OF COLONIZATION !

A rew colonization paper, styling itself the Banner of e Union, has been commenced in Erie, Pa. Take the following as samples of its spirit:

Teial of Dickson,-The abolitionists of New York have been thrown almost into convulsions of sympathy at the trial of a black claimed as fugitive save from the south, and calling himself Dickson.

Taking the world as we find it, we desire no nivitare of the Cancasans with an inferior race.

The world would certainly be better, were it inlabited entirely by the Cancasian race, and by the
most intellectual portion of that race, the Scandi-

ought therefore to impose the severest reant of law and custom upon such mixtures.

r, and strive to elevate the other without mix-

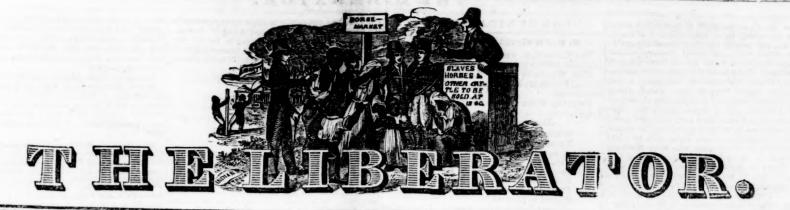
We believe that the white race will finally oversee believe that the white race will many over-stread the world, and we see in this, no violation of nature's ordinances. The negro is adapted to hot climites, and there only; the white to all. The negro race has never extended beyond Africa by its own energies, and we believe that annihilation, have a continued. over slow, is its destiny on this sentiment. Cancasian race covers Europe, Western Asia, a, Northern Africa, North America, and part of South America, and we believe that the Scandina-van variety of it will spread over all the Western continent all Australia, and finally over all Asia, through Hindonstan. Wherever this race gains a it maintains that hold, and all other races re-before it. The world is more indebted to it for Bunton than to any other, and it is the only race can have to any other, and it is the only and can have preserved the principles of political and grous freedom. All others have grown worse,

digious freedom. All others have grown better. With these views, we consider the prohibition of later-marriages between whites and negroes or malatices, a moral an i political duty. Of abolition doctrines it speaks thus:

The people have beheld in those doctrines, the orid notes of anarchy and disunion—the destruction of republican principles, and the downfall of republican government. In that place now, as in most of the others through which we passed, the shellthnists compose but here and there, an isolated, finatical and most of the compose but here and there, an isolated, finatical and most of the composition of the compos

fautical and unreflecting enthusiast.
The beasted reviler of the religion of Jesus, the the beasted reviler of the religion of Jesus, the blashing blashemer against the Almighty Disner of events, the blasted bacchandian, the astate from social confidence, and the preacher, blaned to dispense from the pulpt the word of de, and instruct men in the ways of life and salties, here all meet in one happy communion.

The foreg ing amiable extracts are taken from a single



VOL. WIT

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL M. NKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

On the trial at Dover, the case was proved by a great number of witnesses, to be of a most outragedered as he went to the stable coeth his horse, and ous and aggravated character, so much so, that Whaley's counsel did not attempt to argue the facts to the jury, by whom he was found guilty on the murdered. One of them, a boy, was found with whole indictment, almost immediately. Considering the atrocious character of the offence of kidnapping, the crucities and even murders which it frequently involves, and the difficulties of conviction, we have always regarded it as a crime which merited the utmost severity of the law. In the present instance, there was not a single redeeming circumstance—the man was an old offender, he had robbed under trust, for the boy was his own apprentice, confided to his care and keeping by the law, and and committed to Georgetown good, where the misconfided to his care and keeping by the law, and the court had a right to view it as a case which would warrant them in going to the utmost extent swallowing arsenic. Such is the tale of horrors of the law. They did not, however, go to the utmost extent of the law, as their sentence goes little beyond the minimum fixed by the act of Assembly. The 'four hours' pillory is an exaggeration, of course. The sentence was one hour in the pillory, sixty lashes, four years imprisonment, (there is no solitary imprisonment in this State, though the law in this case directs it) a fine of \$1500—and the sale for seven years, which is an affair altogether company. Such is the evaluation of this 'tatter. of the law. They did not, however, go to the ut- connected with Joe Johnson's house in Dorchester

While we are on the subject of kidnapping, reminiscences occur to us connected with Joe Johnson and Patty Cannon, whose names are mentioned above, which may be deemed interesting to our readers. This Joe Johnson and Patty Cannon, a few years ago, were as notorious in the lower part of this State, and of Maryland, as murderers, kidmappers and robbers, as the most renowned heroes of this description, we have on record. Joe Johnson's house, which is now occupied by Michael Milman as a kidnapper, (we are not aware that Michael has yet added the title of murderer and britten which occurred at an abolition meeting on board a steamboat. Mr. Dresser, counsel for the plaintiff, Michael has yet added the title of murderer and britten which occurred at an abolition meeting on board a steamboat. Mr. Dresser, counsel for the plaintiff, which are the control of the Michael has yet added the title of murderer and robber to the most inglorious one of kidnapper) lies witnesses, who proved very distinctly that on the 22nd of October last, while the steamboat Chaplain throw of Caroline county in the same State, and of Sussex in our own State.

was on her passage to this city frem Albany, the Sussex in our own State.

Patty Cannon's house was in Sussex county, and but a short distance from Johnson's. Joe's house was a receptacle for all the kidaapped negroes from this state and the country round, and a more convenient location for such a purpose could scarcely be imagined. It was a sequestered spot, at a distance from any road, in a thinly settled neighborhood, and if pressed by the law or its officers, nothing was easier than for Joe and his myrmidons to escape into the adjoining county of Carolina, or if tuited him better, into our State. Patty Cannon's house was convenient too, as a sort of stopping place, where gentlemen of the kidaapping fraternity might refresh themselves and their charge before they reached the general depot, Joe Johnson's house. Patty was a strapping wench—a woman of great strength and ferocity. She could and offen did knock down a stort negro man, tie him, put him in a cart, and carry him over to Johnson's.

Patty Cannon had a daughter who was a very

The following wity and decent article is from the Vicksbarg (Missingly) Register of May 19th.

From Lendage—We have received a number of the laberator's contemptible abolition paper published in Baston, with the above request. Beautiful the record of the laberator's contemptible abolition paper published in Baston, with the above request. Beautiful the record of the laberator's contemptible abolition paper published as shown on the laberator's contemptible abolition paper published as well as a proposed particle of the known of the work of the laberator's contemptible abolition paper published as well as the proposed in the second was Josephson. In Bruntania with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season with the second was Josephson. In Bruntania was a season was a s

more read to subserve commented thinks already the convext. It is partly untrue in point of fact, and wholly so in the impression it seems intended to convey, that Chief Justice Clayton has demanded himself with undue or improper severity in the case laws and has associates, and alle associates, sating with him at the due this "rather severe' sentence was been associated, and alle associates, sating within at the due this "rather severe' sentence was been to have forgotten—Judge Clayton, we may seem to have forgotten—Judge Clayton, we have more than the server or not.

For the crime of kidasping, the law of this state has provided, that—every person convicted of kidapping seems to have forgotten—Judge Clayton, we have the server or not.

For the crime of kidasping, the law of this state has provided, that—every person convicted of kidapping shift of the search of the house of Patty Camon, where he had goe to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to have the house of Patty Camon, where he had goe to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to have the house of patty Camon, where he had goe to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to see his wife. They were taken completely by any seems to seem the pullery for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with sixty lashes on the pullery for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with sixty lashes on the pullery for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with sixty lashes on the pullery for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with sixty lashes on the pullery for the space of the space of

sale for seven years, which is an affair altogether nominal. Such is the explanation of this 'rather severe' sentence inflicted, not by the 'Hon. John M. Clayton,' but by the court, composed of Chic Justice Clayton and associates, Black and Layton, and prescribed by the letter of the law. A sentence never was more richly merited. The mode of punishment may not please those who indulge a morbid sensibility on the subject of criminal punishments, but that fault, if any, attaches to the legislature and not to the court. Delaware adheres to her ancient code, while modern reform has been busily dealing with every thing around her, but we know that reform is not always improvement, and Delaware is content to remain as she is until something better than she has yet seen, is presented to her consideration.

The following extraordinary Charge, and not less extra ordinary Verdict, ought to excite universal amazement. (From the Journal of Commerce.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- June 1st. JUDGE IRVING presiding.

Ransom G. Williams vs. James Ross.

tre of mercantile operations in New York. We contrasted the present appearance of things with the eager bustle and joyous anticipations of a year ago. An old acquaintance tapped us gently on the shoulder. He had been a merchant in the city for a number of years. We had known him when he commenced the race of life with no capital but his industry and good name. We had known him when he numbered, by estimation, his hundreds of ousands. He was among the ardent opposers of solitionists in 1834. In these trying times, he always eyed us askance, or, what was more com-monly the case, took care to let his eye rest on some other object, when we were passing each ther on the side walk. But, new it was not so. We had heard his name mentioned among the list of the recent failures. His youthful acquaintances —though abolitionists, were not unheeded by him, now. Immediately after the first salutation, he be-gan,—'Well—these times are doing more for abolittion in one day, than all your societies in a year. I should have been a rich man, if I had learned wit enough not to trust the slaveholders.'

Parting with this man, we stept into the compt-ng house of a friend who has a large establishment and a partner in one of the cities of the South. To this gentleman I had never before broached the 'delicate subject' of abolit onism, well knowing that it was his utter abomination. But he now introduced it himself. 'A few months ago,' said he, the Richmond Enquirer was boasting that the South had one hold upon the North, which would bring them to terms. That hold was commerce. The North could be made to put down the abolitionists, when they saw that it was the only means of securing southern custom. But now,' continued the merchant, 'the North has got its belly full of southern custom. Southern debts, on an average, are not worth ten cents on a dollar, nor are they to be, for a quarter of a century to come. No! Nor never,' [added he, with great emphasis,] 'so long as the slave system continues, and so long as northern merchants retain their senses, or remember the catastrophe of 1837. The Richmond Enquirer would be better employed, now, in devising ways and means for securing to the South the facilities of memorial experiments. cilities of mercantile credit among the merchants of the North, and for my part, I can see no feasible method but the abolition of slavery.'

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not affirm

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not affirm that southern slavery is the sole cause of the pres-ent pressure and distress. We know the nation is uilty of other transgressions, and that each of nese transgressions is a fruitful and natural source of pecuniary embarrassment, as well as a procuring cause of divine judgments. What we affirm is, that slavery is unquestionably among the PROMINENT CAUSES, and is probably the CHIEF CAUSE of the present distress. We maintain that this can be proved by philosophical reasoning—by statistical data—by irrefragable FACT, as well as by the

There is connected with this subject, a point of view, in which the system of domestic slavery that prevails in America, exhibits itself as out-braving all other tyrannies, and betraying a demoniac spirit, almost too horrid to be thought of. Mr. Carleton believed, and the immense majority of his fellow countrymen believe also, that the Bible contains a revelation from God of things essential to man's eternal welfare. In this behef, and animated by a lofty spirit of philanthropy, they have formed societies—and of one of these Mr. Carleton was president; and contribute their money—as Mr. Carleton did very liberally, to disseminate the Bible through the world, and to put this divine and unerring guide did very liberally, to disseminate the Bible through the world, and to put this divine and unerring guide into the possession of every family. But while they are so zealous to confer this inestimable treasure on all the world beside, they sternly withhold it from those, of whom the law has made them the sole guardians. They withhold it from their slaves, —of whom, to use their own hypocritical cant, God has appointed them the natural protectors,—and in so doing, by their own confession, they voluntarily and knowingly expose those slaves, to the danger of eternal punishment! To this awful danger, they voluntarily and knowingly expose them, lest, should they learn to read, they might learn at the same time, their own rights, and the means of enforcing them.

What outrage upon humanity was ever equal to this? Other tyrannies have proceeded all lengths against man's temporal happiness; and in support of their evil dominion, have hazarded every extreme of temporary cruelty;—but what other tyrants are recorded in all the world's history, who have openly and publicly confessed, that they prefer to expose their victims to the imminent danger of eternal mistheir victims to the imminent danger of eternal misery, rather than impart a degree of instruction, which might, by possibility, endanger their own unjust and usurped authority? Can any one calmly consider the cool diabolism of this avowal, and believe it is men who make it? Men too, who seem in other matters, not destitute of the common feelings of good will;—men who talk about liberty, and humanity!

Were I inclined to superstition, I should believe they were not men but rather demonst incommon to the superstition.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1837

cause of our present distress. Is it not remarkable

that they have never yet hit upon a single supposed cause that is not, itself, a well known and undeniable effect of slaveholding? And yet, the abolitionists, forsooth, are the veriest 'fanatics' in existence,

because they warn their countrymen that the na-tion will be ruined, unless it abandons its wicked

The following article, full of 'fanaticism' and 'hard lan-guage,' we find in the New-Haven Intelligencer, purporting to be from a recent discourse by the Rev. Leonard Bacon,

on the state of the times! 'Is Saul among the prophets?

Another of the moral causes or the present embarrassment—and one which ought not to be overlooked—may be sufficiently indicated by a few easy questions. In what part of our country did this distress begin? Where is it felt with the heaviest pressure? Where is it, that the depreciation of all indeed for expects they have never most required and fatal?

kinds of property has been most rapid and fatal? It is just where the soil, cultivated by the reluctant toil of slaves, yields its abundant products into hands

unhardened by labor. It is just where the laborer, contrary to the law of nature, has no interest in the

contrary to the law of nature, has no interest in the productiveness of his own strength and skill; and where the revenues of successful enterprise, instead of being distributed naturally, and according to the equitable arrangements of God's wisdom, between the adventurer and the laborer, are all given to the adventurer, while the laborer gets little else than his coarse food or scanty clothing. While the staple of that great region was sold in the markets of Europe and America at extravagant prices, wealth proved in upon the planters like a deluge; and the

denunciations and unwise proceedings, the people there have announced to their countrymen and to the world, the atrocious determination to uphold their system of slavery forever. They have deman-

their system of slavery forever. They have demanded, that to the maintenance of that system, the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech and discussion, and the liberty of voluntary associations for purposes not unlawful, shall be sacrificed. They have demanded, that mobs, trampling down order and law, shall suppress such discussions and associations as hear, unforerably upon, that system

ciations as bear unfavorably upon that system. And—shame to human nature!—men have been found, who, breathing our free air, and walking

among our fathers' graves, have been ready to give to such demands an approving answer. 'This sla-very,' we are told, 'is no concern of ours, and none

among us has a right to speak of it.'—As if we were not 'born of woman'—as if the blood in our veins were not kindred to human nature. No concern of

ours! Providence is teaching us another lesson. Those who cannot feel the tie of brotherhood, that binds them alike to the lordliest oppressor and the meanest of his slaves, may be touched where they can feel. Ask the merchant and the manufacturer whose drafts come back dishonored, and who are

themselves made bankrupt, because slaves have fal-len to one sixth of their last year's price—ask them and ask their creditors, if we have no concern with

'There was another group of eight or ten men and women, who seemed to regard the sale with as

much unconcern, as if they were merely spectators. They laughed, and talked, and jested with one another with as much gaiety as any of the compa-

ny. An apologist for tyranny would, no doubt, re-joice in such a spectacle, and would be emboldened to argue, that, after all, being sold at public auction

is not so terrible a thing, as some weak people are apt to imagine. The argument would be quite as sound as any that the slaveholder ever uses; and

sound as any that the staveholder ever uses; and for ingenuity and conclusiveness, deserves to be compared with that of the philosopher who, having seen through the grates of a prison, a parcel of condemned criminals laughing and jesting together, concluded that the expectation of being hung must have something in it very exhilarating.

The truth is, that the human mind, in its eager,

ugh too often unavailing struggle after happi

ness, will still make the most of its means;—and even in the valley of despair, or under the ribs of

death itself, still strives to create some matter of

enjoyment. Even the poor slave will sing at his task; he can laugh too, though he finds himself sold

like an ox in the market. The tyrant discovers

able to extinguish in the soul of his victim, the ca

pability of enjoyment; and he points you to these outbursts of a nature not yet totally subdued, and dares to boast of the happiness he causes!

'It is true, I was well fed, well clothed, and no

severely worked; and in these particulars,—as my master was fond of boasting, and as I have since found to be the case,—my situation was far superi-

or to that of very many freemen. But I lacked on

thing which every freeman has; and that one wan was enough to make me miserable. I wanted lib

erty; the liberty of laboring for myself, not for a master; of pursuing my own happiness, instead of toiling at his pleasure and for his gain. This liber-

ty can lighten the hardest lot. He knows but little human nature, who has not discovered that, to all

who rise one step above the brutes, it is far pleas

anter to starve and freeze after their own fashion

than to be fed and clothed and worked upon con

'I will not dwell upon the tedious monotony

our sufferings and our journey. Suffice it to say that after travelling for several days, we crossed the

overgrown with bushes. There were some indica-

itol, though unfinished, was rearing its spacious walls in the moon-light, and gave promise of a mag-nificent edifice. Lights gleamed from the windows.

The Congress perhaps was in session. I gazed at the building with no little emotion. 'This,' said I to myself, 'is the head-quarters of a great nation,

eted, to devise laws for the benefit of the whole community,—the just and equal laws of a free people and a great democracy! —I was going on with this mental soliloquy, when the iron collar about my neck touched a place from which it had rubbed

the skin, and as I started with the pain, the rattling

of chains reminded me, that 'these just and equal laws of a free people and a great democracy' did not avail to rescue a million of bondmen from hope

less servitude; and the cracking of our drivers

whips told too plainly that within a stone's throw of the Temple of Liberty—nay, under its very portice—the most brutal, odious and detestable tyranny

found none to rebuke or to forbid it. What so of liberty is it, whose chosen cify is its slave-mar-ket?—and what that freedom which permits the bravado insolence of a slave-trading aristocracy to

Blame him you who can! Join, if you will, i the clamor of the master against the cursed knavery of his slaves! This same master, who thinks it no wrong to rob these slaves of their labor,—their sole

wrong to rob these slaves of their labor,—their sole possession, their only earthly property! He to talk about theft!—he—the slaveholder—who has carried the art of pillage to a perfection of which robbers and pirates never dreamed! They are content to snatch such casual spoils as chance may offer; but the slaveholder—whip in hand—exterts from the rections a large, a regular an annual along.

from his victims, a large, a regular, an annual plun-der! Nay more; he sells for money, he has inher-ited from his father, and he hopes to transmit to his

lord it in the very halls of her legislation?

tions, however, of the future metropolis

-the spot in which its concentrated wise

and destructive policy of slaveholding!

were I inclined to superstition, I should believe they were not men, but rather demons incarnate;— evil spirits who had assumed the human shape, and who falsely put on a semblance of human feelings, in order the more secretly and securely to prosein order the more secretly and securely to prose-cute their grand conspiracy against mankind. I should believe so, did I not know that the love of social superiority, that very impulse of the human heart, which is the main-spring of civilization and the chief source of all human improvement, is able, when suffered to work on uncontrolled by other more generous emotions, to corrupt man's whole nature, and to drive him to acts the most horrid and detestable. When to the corruptest form of this fierce passion, is joined a base fear, at once cowardly and cruel, what wonder that man becomes a creature to be scorned and hated?—To be pitied rather; the maniac can hardly be held accountable for the enormities to which his madness prompts him, even though that madness be self-created. Now-a-day it is impossible to hail the slave as a christian brother, without first acknowledging his rights as a fellow-man. more generous emotions, to corrupt man's whole

Europe and America at extravagant prices, weath poured in upon the planters like a deluge; and the privilege of participating in that wealth by traffic, begat in other parts of the country a propensity to overlook that grand iniquity. In the hot blood of their prosperity, and provoked by undiscriminating 'At this time, I did not know that colonel Moore was my father. That gentleman was indebted for no inconsiderable portion of his high reputation, to a very strict attention to those conventional observances which so often usurp the place of morals. Some observances of this sort, which prevail in America, are sufficiently curious. It is considered, for instance, no crime whatever, for a master to be, if he chooses, the father of every slave born upon his plantation. Yet it is esteemed a very grave breach of propriety, indeed almost an unpardonable crime, for such a father ever, in any way, to acknowledge or take any notice of any of his unfortunate children. Imperious custom demands that he should treat them, in every respect, like his other 'At this time, I did not know that colonel Moore should treat them, in every respect, like his other slaves. If he drives them into the field to labor,—if he sells them at auction to the highest bidder, it is all very well. But if he audaciously undertakes to exhibit towards them, in any way, the slightest indications of paternal tenderness, he may be sure that his character will be assailed by the tongue of paternal lander, that his every weak point and that his character will be assailed by the tongue of universal slander; that his every weak point and unjustifiable action will be carefully sought out, malignantly magnified, and ostentatiously exposed; that he will be compelled to run a sort of moral guantlet, and will be represented among all the better sort of people, as every thing that is infamous, base and contemptible.

Our situation was so superior to that of most of the other slaves, that we naturally imagined ourselves, under the influence of this feeling, that my mother, under the influence of this feeling, that my mother, having told me who my father was, observed with a smile and a self-complacent air, which even the tremors of her fever did not prevent from being visible,—that both on the father's and the mother's side, I had running in my veins, the best blood of Virginia—the blood, she added, of the Moores and the Randolphs! the Randolpha!

Alas! she did not seem to recollect, that though Alas! she did not seem to recover, that the grant might count all the nobility of Virginia among my ancestors, one drop of blood imported from Africa—though that too, might be the blood of kings and chieftains,—would be enough to taint the whole pedigree, and to condemn me to perpetual slavery, even in the house of my own father!

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The notoriety which this body of Methodist mit isters obtained for itself a year ago, by the passage of the celebrated gag-law, which went to prohibit a part of its members, and its candidates for orders, from discussing the subject of American slavery, has excited considerable curiosity in the public mind to ascertain what course it would take at its

present session upon this subject.

As we have not been present at any time during the session, we can only give such accounts of the proceedings as have been reported to us by different brethren who have attended its sittings.

We stated in our last, that the gag-law of last

year, had died a natural death. It was on this wise, year, had died a natural death. It was on this wise, we are informed. A member had been elected to deacons' orders, and nothing having been said about the 'pledge,' a member, (an abolitionist) inquired, whether the 'pledge' required of candidates the last year, was to be required of candidates the present year. This question was proposed on the case of brother James Floy, who, it was pretty generally understood we believe, had long since made up his mind, never to be gagged by the New York Con-ference on the question of human rights. It was, after some hesitation, decided, that the said pledge could not be required of the present candidates, without a special resolution of the conference to that effect. Old father Ostrander thought the pledge had better be forgotten. It is said the only opposition which appeared to this decision, was in the looks of Dr. Bangs, and two or three others. They seemed to feel a little, and accordingly Dr. Bangs offered a resolution, the purport of which was to prohibit the members of the conference from discussing the agitating subject, and also from patnoble and wide-spreading Potomac, and late at night, began to enter the federal city. Perhaps I ought to say, the place where the federal city was to be,—for Washington, at that time, seemed only a straggling village, scattered over a wide extent of ground, and interspersed with deserted fields, overgrown with bashes. There were some indicadiscussing the agitating subject, and also from pat-ronizing Zion's Watchman.

Rev. D. Ostrander immediately moved that the

resolution be laid on the table, and made the order of the day for the fourth of July next! The last part of this motion was, however, after some conver-sation, withdrawn, and the first part carried by an overwhelming majority.

CASE OF JOHN M. PEASE.

Brother Pease was ordained, under the pledge, last year. His character was arraigned by Dr. Bangs, for writing a letter published in the 59th number of the Watchman. 'I charge him,' said the Dr. 'with writing that letter!' A most excellent letter it is, as the reader will see by turning to it.

No objection was made to this brother by his presiding elder. He had been well received by his people during the year—had been useful, and a request had been made, we believe, since he left for conference, for him to be sent back to them the second year. A long time was spent in making inquiries and stating objections. The case was finally referred to a committee. We shall give the particulars when we get them. lars when we get them.

CASE OF REV. C. K. TRUE.

His character had been passed, and he had been elected to elders' orders. A reconsideration was moved by Dr. Bangs. Objections were then made against him, on the ground of his having read father Merritt's 'Address to the Methodists,' (see the 63d number of the Watchman,) to his congregation, not long since. Another objection was raised against bim, for bis

having addressed a private note (in a letter to the book agents) to the editors of the Christian Advo-cate and Journal. This note was read in conference. Many of the members were astonished, not at that note, but that it should be brought into that conference in the way it was. Perhaps, however, it should be stated here, that this is the note which caused the Rev. J. A. Collins to declare, with so much warmth, at the time it was received, that if he had the man there who wrote it, 'he could ring his nose to the glory of God.' At the time of writing this article, the case of the Rev. Mr. Collins had not been called up. Whether any objections will children, the privilege of continuing this systematic

made by brother True, his character pass.'

Before the vote was put, an abolition brother suggested the propriety of specifying the 'concessions' in the resolution. This, however, no one was able to do. The resolution was lost, and the brother was elected to elders' orders, by a large majority. was elected to elders' orders, by a right of the objections raised against brother True, produced a great deal of discussion. Those who have heard Dr. Bangs denounce abolitionists, may conheave the order of the operation.

jecture something as to his course on this occasion. The Rev. Heman Bangs, P. P. Sandford, J. Kenaday, and Laban Clark, distinguished themselves also, we understand, in the cause of anti-abolition.
The editor of the Watchman, of course, came in for a full share of invective, on the occasions here alluded to, and his name was bandled about, we are informed, with great freedom. In this labor of love, Dr. Fisk, it is said, participated largely. But we can forgive him. May God forgive him in that

When brethren so evidently lose their good feelings, in any cause, it is a very easy thing for them to deal out the epithets of 'slander,' 'defamation, 'falsehood,' and the like; but these are weapons with which we hope never to attempt to de-fend ourselves, whatever may be our provocation to do so .- Zion's Watchman, New-York.

### TRIAL BY JURY.

Fugitive slaves are entitled to trial by jury, by a law of the last legislature of New Jersey, which we publish to day. The bill provides for the same proceedings as are had in all other cases of trial by jury. Contested claims to property of every description are subject to this what.

LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

Passed at the late sitting of the Legislature. A Further Supplement to An Act, entitled, 'An net concerning Slaves.'

Passed, February 15, 1837. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That when any percon claimed as a fugitive slave, shall be brought before any judge of the inferior court of common leas, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled supplement to an act entitled, an act concerning ives, unless the said fugitive shall admit before in, the claim of the claimant, or claimants, it all be the duty of the said judge to appoint a cert in time and place for the hearing of the said clai-mant's title to the services of such fugitive; and shall thereupon call to his assistance two other udges of the said court of common pleas, which aid judges, at the time and place appointed, shall proceed to hear and determine on said claim, and concurred judgment thereon; and if the said judg-ent shall be in favor of said claim, to give a cer-ticate thereof, which certificate, signed by any two of said judges, shall be a sufficient, warrant for moving the said fugitive, as fully as is provided

erein mentioned. 2. And be it enacted, That if either party shall demand a trial by jury, then it shall be the duty of the said judge, before whom such fugitive shall be brought, instead of calling to his assistance the aid judges, as provided in the preceding section, to issue a venire to the sheriff of said county, commanding him to summon a jury of said county, to be and appear before the said judge, at the time and place appointed, to inquire into and determine upon said claim, and upon the trial of the said claim, the same proceedings shall be had as in all other cases of trial by jury; and if the said jury shall find a verdict in favor of the said claimant or claimants, the same shall be recorded; and it shall be the duty of the said judge to give a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for removing

the said supplement, on the certificate

the said fugitive as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That in case of the non-attendance of any of the said judges, on the day ap-pointed for the trial of the said claim as aforesaid, it shall or may be lawful for the judge or judges in attendance, to postpone the said trial, and in his or their discretion, to call to his or their assistance another judge or judges, so as to insure a speedy trial of said claim, and in case a jury shall be demanded, and from any cause, the sheriff shall be unable to obtain a jury on that day appointed, or the Brand fange to assue another venire be badult jury at such time as he may appoint so as to insure a trial and a verdict on said claim.

4. And be it enacted, That if the said judges

shall decide, or the said jury find a verdict, against such claim, a record shall be made thereof, and the said fugitive shall be discharged from such claim risonment under the nd imprisonment under the same.

5. And be it enacted, That the parties shall be

entitled to the same privileges for an adjournment, as provided for in he said supplement.

6. And be it enacted, That a record shall be kept

of all the proceedings had upon the said claim, and final judgment thereon

7. And be it enacted, That the said judge, for keeping the said record, shall be entitled to receive one dollar, for issuing the venire sixty cents: the sheriff for serving the same, one dollar and fifty cents, the jurors the same fees as by law are al lowed to jurors in the courts of common law, and the said judge or judges, as the case may be, two dollars and fifty cents per day each, for each and

every day necessarily spent in said hearing, which fees shall be paid as required by said supplement. S. And be it enacted. That any judge or justice who shall give any certificate authorizing the removal of any fugitive slave out of this state, with-cut the title of the claimant or claimants to the services of such fugitive having been first decided upon in his, her, or their favor, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprison-ment not exceeding two years, or both; and any judge refusing to perform any of the duties required by this act, shall on conviction thereof, be liable to pay any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, one half to the use of the person who shall proseone half to the use of the person who shall prose-cute the same, and one half to the use of the county,

same shall be prosecuted. 9. And be it enacted, That so much of the said original act or supplement thereto, as shall come within the purview of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

## JURY TRIAL.

The following petition is now in circulation for signatures in Philadelphia. To the President and Members of the Convention proposin amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, this patient respectfully showeth:

That, whereas, it was manifestly intended by those who framed the Constitutions, both of this state and of the United States, that the people should have a speedy and impartial trial by a jury of their own number, in all suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars—it often happens that citizens of this state are accused of having fled force services. ate are accused of having fled from service in state are accused of naving ned from service in other states, and without an impartial hearing, are sentenced to imprisonment for life, in the character of slaves upon southern plantations, by a single magistrate, and upon the testimony of strangers:

The undersigned pray your honorable body that the sixth section of the ninth article of the Consti-tution of this state may be so amended as to read

tution of this state may be as heretofore, and in The trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and in questions affecting life or liberty shall be extended to every human being; and the right thereof shall re-

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

## 'HARD LANGUAGE.

I am aware, that great complaint has often been nade of those, who have endeavored to rouse the dignation of their fellow men against the wrongs inflicted on the poor slave, that they deal in unjust severity of language. That they have at any time severity of language. That they have at any time spoken more than the truth, I do not believe—nor can I admit that they have dealt out severity and can I addit that they have dealt out severity and pointed rebuke, in more unmeasured terms, than they have received from their opponents.

When I remember, too, the long and profound slumberings, even of Christians on this subject, while their brethren were groaning under all the injuries and cruelties of iron-handed and steelthat it was necessary, that those who would arous them, should break forth as in thunder tones, and gird up all their energies, to shake off the slo which their fellow men were bound. themselves but just awoke as from a dream, and found that they had long been sleeping, as on the overhanging brink of a burning crater; and when

be made to his character, on account of the above | they saw the whole multitude of their fellow countrymen still asleep in the same situation of fearful peril; who can wonder that they should cry out at the top of their voice, and resort to every possible expedient, to awaken those around them before it as too late? They heard the suppressed and terrific mutterings of the incipient earthquake below, and felt the ground beneath them already giving way: what less could they do than to lay about them with all their strength, in the use of the first expe-dient, that seemed calculated to awaken and save? They had no time to devise a multitude of measures, and then choose from among them, such as would be most likely to satisfy those who were unwilling to be awaked. They must do something, and do it then. Previous measures, though entered upon ostensibly for the purpose of arousing men from sleep, had only served as a lulla-by. The oppressors of their fellow men, were but becoming more source in their claims of property in God's image the chains of the slave were getting more and more firmly rivetted, and the whole nation were fast bind-ing themselves in a willing bondage to those, who ound it conducive to their ease, and interest, and shameful indulgence, to be permitted to inflit all the wrongs they pleased on their fellow men, with one to utter a single note of remonstrance or rebuke. It was seen that the press was bribed, and the pulpit gagged, and the lips of the multitude padlocked, and nearly the whole population of the ree States bound, by chains either of prejudice, or tree States bound, by chains either of prejunce, or interest, or ignorance, to the tremendous car of Slavery; and those who loved to have it so, had mounted the engine and were driving at rail-road speed, whithersoever they would; and whom a few woke, and saw the nation thus hastening to the precipice of ruin, to be dashed in the abyss belowwhat less could they do, than to cry STOP -and and unanimously adopted. what less could they do, than to cry ST acts that too, even at a pitch of remonstrance, which should subject them to the imputation of fanaticism or madness?—From 'Slaveholding weighed in the Balance of Truth.' bu Ch.—I. J. ...

sures of modern colonizationists.

ago, than to that of a conscience-stricken Gurley, a system has no parallel in history, and no rival on Finley, or a Pinney. The former had the darkness earth.

of the times, as a palliation of their guilt—but the Whereas the spirit of slavery has fled to the latter, we verily believe, sin against the strongest remonstrance of conscience and of God. There is en into the sacred enclosure of the word of God.

We warn our brethren and friends against the art and chicanery, of the American Colonization Society Their leading motives are, interest and ambition. Could they get a large appropriation from the United States Treasury, the zeal with which they would persecute the unoffending colored peothey would persecute the unoffending colored peo-ple of our country, and prosecute the measures of their political ambition, would be worthy the barba-rous ages, and of the rudget nations.

Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of Christ, tians, as members of the body of Christ, to speak ous ages, and of the rudest nations.

The pride, the want of faith, and the persecuting spirit of many modern Colonizationists, often make us fear that, 'For this cause, God shall send them strong delusions, that they should believe a lie: that they might all be damned who believe not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness.' - New-York Colored American.

### REPUBLICANISM ! !

There is no subject on which Andrew Jackson, in his farewell address, dwells with such anxious solicitude as that of the perpetuity of the Union. A most propitious omen for the accomplishment of this great object, is the whole civilized world. omen for the accomplishment of this great object, is the wholesome condition of public opinion at the north, especially among republicans, on the subject of the crusade of abolitionism. The abolitionist is now properly appreciated; he is justly regarded as a machinator of evil, whose preachings are most mischievous in their influence, and whose motives are wicked, or whose reason has been shaken by the madness of funaticism. The republicans of the north regard their republican fellow citizens of the south, as belonging to the same political family. They are all embarked in the same political family. They are all embarked in the same boly, carry; and refractions are more and according to the same political family. They are all embarked in the same political family. They are all embarked in the same boly, carry; and refractions are more according to the results of the people neareably to according to the whole civilized world. On motion of Elder P. R. Russell, Resolved, That northern men, and especially according to the whole civilized world. On motion of Elder P. R. Russell, Resolved, That northern men, and especially the whole civilized world. the pulladium of our civil and religious liberties, our properts, all conspire to teach us the necessity union, and the importance of sacrificing local prejuding and guarantied by the Constitution of the United

they permit themselves to rave like Bedlamites against the abolitionists. They seem to be staunch enemies of the exercise of reason on every possible subject. On questions of politics, they warn us against the appalling danger which lurks in theoretic dogmas; and on questions of general humanity, they think a free interchange of opinion is equally to be reprehended. The abolitionist, they say is justly regarded as a machine. While these 'republican members' of a dejustly regarded as a machinator of evn, imperiors y wicked motives, or the promptings of a disordered brain; and they entreat all their 'republican brethren' to shun the contagion of his opi Was there ever worse mockery than this? there ever anything more insulting to the common sense and common honesty of mankind? The about the characteristics of inebriation—therefore, wicked! Why, never since man existed were stronger proofs exhibited of purity of motive, or nobler instances of that heroic firmness which nerves the heart to act and suffer in the careful firms. nobler instances of the cause of nerves the heart to act and suffer in the cause of truth, than have been, a thousand times, exhibited by the abolitionists. Call them madmen or fanatics, if you will; assert that the tendency of their conversion of the heathen in other lands, yet we hereby express our firm belief, that no missionary express our firm belief, that no missionary hereby express our firm belief. toxicates the mind, and renders it unable tine God-insulting, man-degrading system of slave to see things in the sober light of reality; but do ry deprives its victims of the means of religious innot, as you value your own characters, or respect the public sense, do not charge them with wickedness of motive. The martyr who, with patient resignation, submits himself to persecution, and to impolation at the stake, rather than renounce his pinions, may be the disciple of a dangerous heresy, but none can doubt the sincerity of his belief, and ust admire the noble fortitude of his conduct.

President Van Buren's Inaugural Address.—The London Morning Herald thus contrasts and com-

ments upon two passages in this Address: The Model Republic .- The notions entertained in the United States of the progress of just princi-ples,' and of the way in which the 'privileges of the humblest individuals' are secured in a republic, may be illustrated by placing in juxta-position two passages of President Van Buren's Inaugural Ad-dress to the congress, as follows:

dress to the congress, as follows:

'From a small community, whater risen to a people powerful in numbers & in strength —but with our increase has gone hand in hand the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home.'

sist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists'—'It now only remains for me to add, that no bill conficing with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.'

This, in the American phrase, is 'going the whole hog.' The privileges of the 'humblest individual are sacredly protected,' says one column: the slaves shall have no privileges at all, that's flat, retorts the other. They are, in fact, to be considered in no other light than as beasts of burden!— Such is the fiat of Martin Van Buren, the chief executive officer of the ' land of liberty'-the country which, according to a late English traveller, exhit its 'the triumph of freedom over ancient prejudices in government,' but which would be more correctly described as a country where cant and hypocrisy triumph over reason and common sense.

## SLAVERS INDICTED.

Captain Cox, of the schooner Emperor, and others implicated, have been indicted at Apalachicola, for bringing eight African negroes from Cuba. The negroes are now in the custody of the United States Deputy Marshai at Apalachicola. [And will, no doubt, be sold into perpetual bondage—for such is the humanity of this government.] COMMUNICATIONS.

N. E. CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The Convention was holden in Lyceum Hall, Hanover-street,) Boston, May 30, 1837. Capt. Warren Delano, of Fairhaven, Mass. was elected President; J. V. Himes and P. R. Russell, Prayer by Elder George W. Kilton, of Brooklyn, Ct. Members of the Convention.

Warren Delano, Fairhaven. Warren Deisano, Fairacen. Thomas J. Lummus, Lynn. A. G. Comings, Mason, N. H. Geo. W. Kilton, Brooklyn, Ct. Benjamin Colby, Dover, N. H. P. R. Russell, Lynn. Charles A. Eastman, Mason, N. H. Samuel E. Howard, Thomas F. Alexander, Lynn. William Coe, Salem. J. H. Josslyn, Boston. Micajah Wood, John Emerson, Paul S. Adams, J. V. Himes, "Wm. II. Stowell, Newburyport. Orrin J. Wait, Adamsville, R. I. D. G. Dearbon, Portsmouth, N. H. Jos. M. Edmonds, "Francis Cogswell, Salem. Jerome Fletcher, Boston. Moulton Davidson, "

Heard letters from Elder Mark Fernald, Wm. H. Taylor, and others, addressed to the Convention. The following Resolutions were then offered,

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

that too, even at a pitch of remonstrance, which should subject them to the imputation of fanaticism or madnes?—From 'Staveholding weighed in the Balance of Truth,' bu Ch.—Exc.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

All the measures and movements of the above Society are glaringly opposed to all rightcousness—and are a meddling assumption of power, that no body of men are justifiable in, and that no body of men are justifiable in, and that no body of men are justifiable in, and that no body of men, who had not the principles of prejudice and tyranny in their heart, would dare assume.

With an ambitious, prostrate, political slave-owner at their head, the American Colonization Society is prosecuting its measures of ambition and avarance, with a zeal worthy the spirit of the first inhuman slave-traders. The middle passage, with all its barbarism, was more tolerant than some of the measures of modern colonizationists.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

On motion of Elder Wm. Coe, of Salem, That the system of American slavery is one of legalised robbery, morder, licentlousness, and oppression, which has no parallel on the pages of the world's history; that it ought to be immediately and forever abolished; and that, as men, philanthropists, and especially as Christians, we are solemnly bound to labor for its peaceful termination.

On hibbition of Elder Russell, of Lynn, Resolved, That American slavery is the most cruel, atrocions, and wicked system of oppression, which has no parallel on the pages of the world's history; that it ought to be immediately have a colonization for the world's history; that it ought to be immediately hard forever abolished; and that, as men, philanthropists, and especially as Christians, we are solemnly bound to labor for its peaceful termination.

On hibbition of Elder Russell, of Lynn, Resolved, That American slavery is the most cruel, atrocions, and wicked system of oppression, which has no parallel on the pages of the world's history; that it oppression, which has no parallel on the pages of the world's h given him in the scale of being, to a level with the We had rather be subjected to the guilt and pun-ishment of the leading traders, three hundred years

Whereas the spirit of slavery has fled to the and is now coursing up and down the Bible, seek ing rest and finding none.'
And whereas, there are not wanting professed

ministers of the gospel to sympathise with the con-science-stricken slaveholder, and soothe his agony with garbled and perverted texts of Scripture, to

out, and assail this soul-destroying refuge, and give the oppressor and his clerical accomplices no rest, until they repent.
On motion of Elder T. F. Alexander, of Lynn,
Whereas, in consequence of the light which has been poured forth upon the subject of American

slavery, both from the pulpit and the press, the hor-rors of this atrocious system of unparalleled wickedness have been most clearly developed-there-

the whole civilized world.

dices upon the altar of public good. And when it is recollected that every hope of American liberty depends
upon the preservation of the Union of these states, we
should scrupulously avoid every thing calculated to endanger it.—Address to the Republican Electors of the
State of New-York.

and guarantied by the Constitution of the United
States; and that we regard every invasion of these
rights, whether made on the floor of Congress, in
our halls of legislation, or by legalized mobs, as
alarming encroachments upon the rights of freemen, which threaten the overthrow of our republican institutions, unless checked by the spirit of recan institutions, unless checked by the spirit of re-

of intoxicating drink, are inconsistent with a pro-fession of the Christian religion, and ought to subject the offender to the discipline of the church.

Un motion of T. F. Alexander, of Lynn.

struction, and fosters 'a nation of heath-n in our

On motion of P. S. Adams, of Boston, In view of the moral degradation into which t large portion of the human family have fallen, and believing that the gospel is able to elevate and save

them-therefore, Resolved, That the churches of the Christian Connexion cannot but be highly criminal in the sight of God, if they neglect to disseminate its pure

inciples as widely as their facilities will allow PEACE. On motion of Elder Wm. Coe, of Salem,

Resolved, That all physical war is at variance with the spirit and precepts of our holy religion contrary to the example of Christ and the primitive saints—is a sin against God, and should be discontinued by all who love the Redeemer and their race.

### MORAL REFORM. On motion of J. V. Himes, of Boston,

Whereas, the enormous sin of licentiousness and impurity, as it exists in this nation, has been in some measure ferreted out and exposed by the friends of purity and moral reform—therefore, Resolved, That we sympathise with the friends of Moral Reform, and will give our influence and support to every laudable effort for the extermina-tion of the sin of licentiousness from the land.

PERIODICALS.

On motion of Thomas J. Lummus, of Lynn, Whereas, great exertions have been made, and are now making, throughout this country, to misrepresent the motives and principles of abo

means of the public press-therefore, Resolved, That in supporting newspapers and publications which are opposed to free discussion, we are aiding, by our money and influence, the cause of the oppressor; and that it is the duty of every good citizen, and especially of every Chris tian, to withhold his patronage from such publicaencourage such only as are open to free discussio and which do advocate the immediate abolition

slavery throughout our country and the world.

On motion of Elder Coe, a committee of three was raised to prepare and send out an appeal to the Christian public in connexion with the proceedings of the Convention. WM. COE.

P. R. RUSSELL, Committee.
J. V. HIMES. Voted, That J. V. Himes, be a committee to pubhish and circulate the appeal and proceedings of the Conventior.
Voted, That Elder Himes, Russell, Alexander

and Coc, be a committee to make arrangements for tunities which their long stay affords them in the

WARREN DELANO, President. P. R. RUSSELL. Secretaries.

ADDRESS AND APPEAL OF THE N. E. CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Dearly Beloved Brethren:

As members with you of that household of faith, which acknowledges no distinctive name but that of CHRISTIAN, no rule of faith and practice but the Word of God, and no master but Christ, we would most affectionately and respectfully address you, no relation to what we conceive to be one of the most heinous sins of our land—that of enslaving and brutalizing more than two millions of the colored population of this country, all of whom the gospel teaches us to regard as our neighbors, to be loved as most heinous sins of our land—that of enslaving and brutalizing more than two millions of the colored population of this country, all of whom the gospel teaches us to regard as our neighbors, to be loved as ourselves. We are encouraged to believe, that a voice, raised in behalf of oppressed humanity, will find listening ears and feeling hearts among our properties of the property brethren, because we ourselves are A FREE PEO-PLE; lovers and defenders of civil and religious LIBERTY, whose veto stands registered against the creeds of men and the hierarchies of worldly the creeds of men and the hierarchies of worldly occlesiastics. On every question of doctrine or of duty, our uniform language has been, LET THERE BE LIGHT. The members of the Christian Connexion are the last people, therefore, on earth, who can refuse to discuss the subject of American slavery. Livers of freedom refusing to hear the cause of the oppressed pleaded! A free people indifferent to the ruthless bondage of one sixth of their followeountrymen! No. Rever. Every one that chto ane rathess bedage of the skin the follow countrymen! No. NEVER. Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved; but he that doeth truth. COMETH TO THE LIGHT, that his

lest his deeds should be reproved; but he that doeth truth, COMETH TO THE LIGHT, that his deeds may be manifest that they are wrought in God?

Relieving that we are addressing those who love the light, and hate darkness with all its deeds, we trust we shall have your candid and prayerful attention, while we shall briefly attempt to lay before you the claims of outraged humanity, the cause of the poor slave, who cannot speak for himself.

Niles, in his Register, says—' Dealing in slaves has become a large business. Establishments are made at several places in Maryland and Virginia, at which they are sold like cattle. These places are strongly built, and well supplied with thumbscreus, agas, conskins and whiles of the outroop.' A gentleman in Charleston, S. C. writes to his friend in New York—' Curiosity sometimes leads me to the auction sales of negroes. There I saw the father looking with sullen contempt on the

What then, is slavery? for the question relates to the ac What, then, is slavery! To the question relates to the ac-ion of certain principles on it, and to its probable and prop-per results; what is slavery as it exists among us? We re-oly, it is that condition enforced by the laws of one-half the States of this confederacy, in which one portion of the com-nunity, called masters, is allowed such power over another

ortion called slaves; as, 1. To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own la or, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor self, by continuing healthful existence, thus committing

niversal prostitution.

3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of

3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many States making it a high penal offence to teach them to read; thus perpetunting whatever of evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.
4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his own offspring, and, at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child; thus abrogating the clearest laws of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of beingscreated like themselves in the image of the most high God!
This is slavery as it is daily exhibited in every slave State.

As to the moral and religious condition of the claves, we will let South Carolina and Georgia peak. They will tell us all that we can bear now. Rev. C. C. Jones, in a sermon preached before two associations of planters in 1831, says:

"Generally speaking, the slaves appear to us to be without God and without hope in the world, a nation of heathen in our very midst. We cannot cry out against the Papiss for withholding the Scriptures from the common people, and keeping them in ignorance of the way of life; for the withhold the Bible from our servants, and keep them in ignorance of it, while we will not use the means to have it read and explained to them. The erv of our perishing servants coppes lained to them mather welrour werishing act anteronicion,

The Synod of South Carolina and Georgia tells the same tale of horror:

the same tale of horror:

'Who would credit it, that in these years of revivals and benevolent efforts in this Christian republic, there are over two millions of human beings in the condition of heathen, and in some respects in a worse condition? From long continued and close observation, we believe that their moral and religious condition is such, that they may justly be considered the heathen of this Christian country, and will bear a comparison with the heathen of any country in the world.

The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever will be, under the present state of things.

Such testimony-such confessions, coming smoking from the pit of Slavery, will not be at-ributed to the heated brain of Northern 'fanaticism.' tributed to the heated brain of Northern 'fanaticism.'
It is a voice from the South, confessing her own shame; and we may reasonably suppose, that one half she has not told. But she has told enough to moral heroes have taken the field. They have uncause the righteous to 'tremble for their country, furled the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the

onsiderations of policy can

very is injustice which no conside. - Bishop Horsley, 1785.

American slavery, then, from the best authority, is ascertained to be 'CLEAR ROBBERY'—plundering man of the fruits of his labor, and robbing him of his wife, his children, his own body and soul, and of the ownership of himself. Is there on earth any greater, more flagitious ROBBERY than this? destroys the marriage relation,' and 'en-enniversal concubinage!' Slavery 'is the courages universal concubinage of moral and intellectual culture." s the destroyer of family government ; ' it abro ates the laws of nature God created man in his own image—' made him

a little lower than the angels, and crowned him a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honor. But slavery invades the sanctum sanctorum of human rights, defaces the image of God, tears the crown from his head, kidnaps the body, cracks the ear-drums, and bores out the eyes of the soul, and knocks it upon the head nihilates humanity, and drags its victim down to a beast of burden, and herds him with four-footed beasts and creeping things. Slavery makes mer-chandise of immortal beings; it kidnaps Two HUN-DRED new-born infants every day, and sells WO. MAN in the shambles by the pound, 'Slavery is made up of every crime that treachery, cruelty and murder can invent.' Should such a monster live another day? Shall he longer fatten upon the tears and blood of more than 2,000,600 of American But, to appreciate the horrors of American slave-

laws for republicans, (?) \*defending the Constitution,' and worshipping their own democracy, (?) they not unfrequently avail themselves of the rare oppor
"Many of the southern element have blood been 's fat." \* Thomas Jefferson.

the next annual Convention in the city of Boston.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the 4th day of July next, to Lynn, and that brethren Russell and Alexander, be a committee to make the structure of the struc and Alexander be a committee to make the arthur 'SLAVERY IS THE CORNER-STONE OF OUR RE-rangements for the meeting. Intelligent men estimate the number of slaves

exported from the single State of Virginia, during the last year, at 120,000!! The traffic is well illustrated in the following advertisements, taken from southern papers. In a paper published at Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, we find the follow-

In the Newburg, N. C. Spectator for Dec. 2J, 1835, we find the following:

Two Hundred Dollars Reward .-- Ran away from Two Hundred Dollars Rewards.—Rain way from the subscriber, about three years ago, a certain negro named Ben, commonly known by the name of Ben Fox. He is about 6 feet 5 or 6 inches high, chunkey made, yellow complexion, and had but one eye. Also one other negro, by the name of Rigdon, who ran away on the 8th of this month. He is stout made, tall, and very block with legge line.

November 12, 1836.

Niles, in his Register, says- Dealing in slaves

American Slavery—the Slaveholder's 'Domestic nance that he dared not speak; and the mother lost libraries is it? It B not unfrequently said, that we of the North know nothing about slavery. Let the South, then, speah for herself. The following testimony is from Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, a southern elergyman, who was once, and it is believed is yet a slaveholder, and whom no one suspects of being an abolition ist. mer went on, reckless whether it united or sunder-ed forever. On another occasion, I saw a man, ap-parently as white as myself, exposed to sale.' Is it any more wicked to sell a white than a colored man? If so, how much? and why?

This abominable trade is carried on generally without any regard to domestic ties. Families are rudely separated, husbands are torn away from their shrieking wives, and the mother and her little their shricking wives, and the mother and her little ones are 'sold in Separate Lots, to Suit Purchases.' Contemplate the appalling scene—the throbbing bosom and streaming eyes of a mother, her heart wrung with inexpressible anguish, as she sees her children sold under the auctioneer's hamsees her contact soft discharged off in chains to the sickly south.

2. To reduce them to the necessity of universal concubinge, by denying to them the civil rights of marriage; thus Such is American slavery, with its daring and breaking up the dearest relations of life, and encouraging blasphemous insults offered to that God, who has been of every hun-

stamped his own image upon the brow of every hu-man being. And who will appear as an apologist for such a system of violence and outrage, which has not in all its history one redeeming quality? Shall we find defenders of such a system in the church? Yes, verily. In the American church, slavery has found a hiding-place; it has taken refuge at the altar. American slavery, incomparably the worst of all systems of bondage that have ever tarnished the page of history, and one of the foulest of the progeny of the pit, has entrenched herself within the sacred inclosure of the church. Reverends, Right Reverends, Bishops, Doctors of Divinity, Elders, Deacons, and Class Leaders, have in ity, Elders, Deacons, and Class Leaders, have in great numbers volunteered their much needed services; and having baptized the hydra monster with his thousand snakish heads, and clothed him in the white linen of the communion table, they may now be seen as patroles and sentinels, vigilantly guarding the citadel in which their refugee has taken shelter from the gathering storm. Pretty work this for a minister of the gospel! SHAME!! SHAME!! The church and ministry are deeply involved in the guilt of slayery. Thousands of ber clergy, and tens quilt of slavery. Thousands of her clergy, and tens of thousands of her members, hold human beings as property; and nearly as many more, who have no opportunity, claim the wild. opportunity, claim the right to do so. These are all, in the sight of God, SLAVEHOLDERS. Some churches in this country hold human beings as 'church properly,' and work them with the cart-whip, to pay their ministers' salaries!! Yes, look at it as you may, the church, spiritual Baylon, is the strong hold of slavery. One slaveholding preacher, one Doctor of Divinity, attempting to jus-tify 'CLEAR ROBBERY' from the Bible, does more to unload the system than a head of slavemore to uphold the system, than a herd of slavedrivers with their thumbscrews and whips, or a drove of blood-hounds, hunting down poor fugitives from bondage.\*

But let the man-slayer, and all his aids and abetwhen they remember that God is just.'\*

As to the character of slavery, let us hear the testimony of some of the most learned, pions and venerable men of God, whose praise is in all the churches. Although dead, they still speak to rebuke this sin.

'Those are men-stealers who abduct, keep, sell or buy slaves, '—Grotius, A. D. 1650.
'Shavery is unjust in its nature.'—E. Stiles, President of Yale College, 1791.
'Slavery is, in every instance, wrong, unrighteous, and oppressive, a very great and crying sin.'—Samuel Hopkins, 'I thought it me data to several the terminate of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution—with free discussion, teeming with speeches, resultations, and 'RED-HOT LOG-1766.
'I thought it me data to several their country, furled the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the surface of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the banner of liberty, and nailed it to the cross of Him who came to preach deliverance to entire the surface, with the banner of liberty, and under its waving folds, they will put in requisition weapons that are known to be mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds.

Those are men-stealers who abduct, keep, sell or buy in requisition weapons that are known to be mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds.

The banner of liberty, and under its waving folds, they will put in requisition weapons

oppressive, a very great and crying sin.—Samuel Hopkins, 1776.

1 thought it my duty to expose the monstrons impiety and cruelty not only of the slave trade, but of slavery itself, in whatever form it is found.—G. Shavep, Eag., 1787.

'Slavery is incurable injustice. Why is injustice to remain for a single hone?'—William Pitt, 1770.

'Slavery is a dominion and system of laws the most merciless and tyrannical that were ever tolerated upon the face of the earth.—Dr. Paley, 1780.

'He that holds another man in bondage, subjects the whole sum of his existence to oppression, bereaves hind of every hope, and is, therefore, more detestable than the rolber and assansin combined.—Thomas Day, Esq., 1780.

'Man-stealers! the worst of thieves; in comparison of whom, highway robbers and housebreakers are innocent.—This equally concerns all slaveholders, of whatever rank and degree; seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level with menstealers! —Rev. J. Wenley, 1777.

'Slavery is made up of every crime that treachery, cruelty, and murder can invent; and men-stealers are the very worst of thieves.—Roveland Hill, 1780.

'Slavery is made up of every crime that treachery, cruelty, and murder can invent; and men-stealers are the very worst of thieves.—Roveland Hill, 1780.

'Slavery is made up of every crime that treachery, cruelty, and murder can invent; and men-stealers are the very worst of thieves.—Roveland Hill, 1780. exclusively or mainly political, we deny. And we pity the intellectual obtuseness, and deprecate the moral sense of that man, who can see no moral difference between asking that family relations shall that the seventh com be regarded as sacred,—that the seventh command-ment shall be kept,—that the babe shall be given to its mother .- that the Bible should be given to American heathen, with permission to learn to read it,—and that the iron heel of slavery should be instantly removed from the image of God, upon which it so impiously tramples; and those questions it so impiously tramples; and tuoss, which relate to rail road corporations, tarilis, post-which relate to rail road corporations, tarilis, post-which relate to rail road corporations. office and revenue laws. To treat a thing thing, may involve only questions of policy; but to treat a MAN— AN IMMORTAL BEING, as a thing, IS SIN, and we ask only for immediate pentance. Is it an unreasonable request? will say it is? But some have attempted to justify American

heard the cries of his people when oppressed by Pharaoh, and came down in fearful majesty and de-livered them; does he recognize and acknowledge that to be good, which he once punished with fear-ful vengeance? Does that God, who has mude his Word, on almost every page, breather the spirit of love and mercy; who requires love for our neighbor, and that we should do to others as we would bor, and that we should do to others as we would have them do unto us;—does he justify a system of oppression, which makes heathen by law, forci-bly withholds his own Word from a portion of his creatures, robs them of the rights of humanity and But, to appreciate the horrors of American slavery, we must inquire into our DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

Men, women and children, of different complexions, are raised in great numbers in Maryland, Virginia, and in the District of Columbia, and thrown into the market as horses and hogs, sold and shipped or driven as human cattle into the sugar and cotton growing States of this Republic for consumption. Washington is the greatest human-flesh market in the civilized world. While our southern Senators and Representatives are at Washington, framing laws for republicans, (?) "defending the Constitu-

"Many of the southern planters keep blood-hounds for

lest all may try slavery, and ascertain whether is a creature from above, or from beneath. What are her fruits? 'Clear robbery'—adultery—health enism-' family government destroyed'- uni his sober senses, mistake such products for the

nits of paradise? vill now permit us to call your attention to

the duty of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

Immediate emancipation is, we conceive, the d ty of the master, the none we work the none we were strange doctrine, which abolitionis tench on this subject. They teach, in relation this 'delicate and agilating' sin, just what they are this deficate and against sin, just what they mothers preach, in relation to all other sins—viz. in mediate rependence. This is the doctrine of it Bible. 'God NOW commandeth all men exc We would not have a single colo man in this country 'TERNED LOSSE,' all at or or gradually. We would see all classes of per restrained by wholesome laws,—laws adapted heir condition and wants, the tendency of w perations should be to elevate them in of being. The corner-stone of slavery is claim the right to hold human beings as PROPERTY. this foundation-stone be immediately ble dinquishing all such claim, and the rotten lat with all its appendages, will come tumbing to ground. When we ask for immediate emancipel, we require that the claim of property in the bod we require that the claim of property in the bodie and souls of men should be immediately given up-that marriage should be legalized,—that the high band should have his wife,—that the mother shoul have her babes, with the privilege of training the up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, -and that the laborer should have pay for h s toil. This is immediate emancipation. And for teaching this doctrine of the Bible and of common sense, we branded as FANATICS, and denounced as enemi

branded as FANTICS, and our race!

That any should apprehend danger from such emancipation, is truly astonishing. It has been tried in different countries, and at different times, and always has been attended with the happiest re-sults. Slavery was abolished in Mexico in 1820 and justice was found safe and good. In 1828, twen ty-eight thousand Hottentots were emancipated at the Cape of Good Hope. The result was happy In 1834, the British Parliament proclain to the captives in the British West India islan with certain limitations, which amounted to gran alism. But the inhabitants of Bermuda and Al attam. But the inhabitants of Bermuda and Ani-gua preferred immediate emancipation; and on the 4th of August of the same year, they knocked of the chains of slavery, and let the oppressed go free. The slaves were as six to one of the whites in number; and yet peace, order and industry have prevailed, and the planters note rejoice with their freedmen in the deliverance which they themselves have realized. While in some of the other islands where GRADUALISM WAS TRIED, commotions have attended the operations of a system which is injustice still. The history of emancipation is written in sun-beams of light. Wherever righteou been practised, a nation has been exalted. and not emancipation, is the danger. Whoever sleeps over oppression, sleeps over a volcano, which may pour out its fiery tide at any hour, and bury im in ruins. Let slaveholders read the history of St. Domingo, and tremble.

BUT WHAT CAN WE DO We can awake from our slumbers, dear brethren, and bring all our influence to bear against the sin of slavery. We can give up our unholy prejud-ces against the colored race, and learn to treat them as brethren, made of the same flesh and bled with ourselves. We have moral and religious in-fluences, and we may bring them all to bear on the torpid conscience of this guilty nation. We have voices, let them be heard pleading for God's poor, who pine in ruthless bondage. We are city zens, and we can petition Congress for the abole tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave-trade between the different States. We have hearts, and we can open them to generous feelings, and sympathize with down-trodden ho-manity. We have a God, and at his alter we can let our hearts melt into tenderness, seek counsel and wisdom from on high, and ask Jehovah to her the cries of benighted Americans in bondage, and come down for their their deliverance. Our hope s not in worldly politicians, who are nothing more than 'WEATHER-COCKS, showing which way the wind blows.' Our hope is in God and his people; in those who have an eye to pity, hearts to feel, and who will go to God in prayer. By such men and such influences, we do hope to see this reform now ng backward that tide of death which has come ver the land. If this hope fails us, and American hurch-members, ministers and republicans, conti ue to brutalize immortal beings, scourge the backs of innocent women, and sell human flesh in the market at auction, in tols to suit purchasers, if there is a God that judgeth in the earth, MENE,
TEKEL, will speedily be written upon the ecutcheon of this guilty nation. Already the stem
is gathering; and while the cloud, surcharged with
the red-hot thunder-bolts of Jehovah's indepnation. is rising and advancing to pour a tide of fire down upon this American Sodom, we have felt it our duty to unite our voices with others in warning our brethren, and calling them to repentance. door of your hearts we present those of our sufficient fellow-men, whom the dear Redeemer be chosen as representatives of himself. Look up them. They are hungry: will you feed the They are thirsty: will you give them drink? T are strangers: will you take them in? They sick, and in prison: will you visit them? Do 10.2 Hear the conclusion of the whole me did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it ad

P. R. RUSSELL, Committee. WM. COE, J. V. HIMES,

PRACTICAL ABOLITION. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

I have felt, of late, almost disheartened to see so little bolition (I mean real practical abolition,) manifeste even among our professed triends. Too many, ale re satisfied with being called Abolitionists, and at snown only in a passive sense. Such are not worth he name, in very deed. Now, if I understand the first principles of the abolition faith, it is an active, of erating faith-a faith that will be known only by Faith that does not prompt to vigorous efficient action, is a dead faith. It is on this point that our friends, who say, 'we are with you in p but we don't like your measures,' will fail. They sa they have faith, but where are their works! annot stand the test. And I fear some of our Aboli tion brethren will fail when this test is applied. The may, indeed, talk and pray about the poor ed, and wish they could do something for their benef and elevation. But approach them, and solicit some the gold and silver which God has loaned them, for h use, and you will very likely meet with a cold at death-like repulse-you will be told of the hard that etc. You can't get open the heart or purse wi enough to squeeze out a York shilling. Such are 10 worthy of the name they bear : they have departe strangely from the faith, if they ever had anythis is not the case with all our friends. There are many practical abolitionists, who have deliberated come to the conclusion,-come what may, life or death to know nothing, and will rest satisfied with nothing short of the universal extermination of slavery. Such are our friends in Wear, N. H. Last Sabbath, I visted that town, and lectured to a meeting of Friend When the claims of our cause were presented, they not them by the very liberal contribution of SEVENTY P They were not rich, and the town is not las If all our small towns would follow their example, reasury of our God would be full, and we could cal on our operations with new vigor. Our enter which has been so signally owned and blessed Heaven, would be onward and upward. Other tents which I have visited in the Granite State, are taking hold of the work. A very large number of the follow ers of the blessed Wesley, in that State, are the faithful and untiring friends of the oppressed. If I mistake Bo the signs of the times, the redemption of New Hamp

astical tyranny. Yours, dear brother, in the cause of the oppro

The Legislature of Mississippi, at its late sessi passed a law to prevent duelling, by one of the provisions of which the survivor is made liable for the debts of him who is killed.

shire draweth nigh, from civil persecution and ecclesi

DEAR BRO writer, over tions respect. weeks ago. proceeded to have domini

asked them-other?' N over man. ed to teel tha minion over 1. Now, ernments?
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his heart, h it recreancy The Bible i salvation. sponsible to cause it is a tion origina moral oblig no other b origin man because of man, is of a rectly or inc uthority, v I say, that ment, shoul 2nd Que nates direct ity over ano All other at over his cre that parent children, n able with t desires to holding spi

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W. J.

session

BROTHER: In the Liberator of May 26, a the signature of . Alethea, asks three quespecting an account of a lecture to children in ark, N. J. which appeared in the Liberator a few 20. After showing the children the nature and of man's dominion over the brute creation, I al to instruct them in the question- who is to familiation over man?' Among other things I me Did God give us dominion over each No. sir; God never gave man a right to rule on. In my comments, I said—they all seem-tel that God, and God alone, has a right of do-over man. Alethea quotes this, and then asks

Now, does he mean to abolish all human gov-

onts?

Is it his object to teach the children, that no au-Bible, and say the itemy code; I am responsible to other being but God; no other being shall have do-son over me?

The bot, first. I do inculcate the doctrine, that the of fach and practice—the only code of laws which Christian should acknowledge, as having any authory over his conscience, faith, or practice. The Bible the only rule by which the Christian should regulate heart, his faith, his tongue, or practice. I consider recreasey to God to acknowledge any other code, The little is all sufficient for a rule of life and law of vation. I do inculcate the doctrine, that man is 'responsible to no other being but God.' Sin is sin, besponsible to no other being but God. Sill is sin, because it is a violation of God's law. All moral obligation originates with God. Man can never originate a moral obligation. Consequently, man is responsible to other being but God. Whatever laws of human a ight man is bound to obey, he is bound to obey them, use of God's command. A law, originating with man, is of no authority over man, unless sanctioned dily or indirectly by God. No human law is of any hority, when it runs counter to God's law. Hence say, that no other government, but God's govern-

nd Question. Answer.—I do 'teach the children to authority is to be obeyed, but that which emasates directly from God,'-that one man has no authorover another, except such as comes directly from God. Il other authority is usurpation of God's prerogatives over his creatures. Even the authority of parents over hildren is binding, because it emanates from God; and that parent, who would exercise any authority over his ldren, not delegated to him by God, is justly chargeable with usurpation and oppression. That man who lexires to exercise dominion over man, has a slaveholding spirit-for the spirit of slavery is a spirit of dommation. My great object is to establish God's authori-ty and dominion over this world. I would bring all on under this just, holy and efficient government. I never teach children to pray to man, 'thy kingdom come.' But always to God, 'thy kingdom come, thy will be done.' Does 'Alethea' teach any other docie? As a Christian and a minister of Christ, my usiness on earth is to extend the authority and bire of Jehovah over this world. Does 'Alethea,' es any Christian man, aim to establish and confirm other authority? Is not God's authority sufficient control man? If men will pay no regard to God's uthority, will they heed the authority of man? I wish hat Christians, the true followers of our divine Master, would cease to aid the Devil in his effort to supplant authority of God in the hearts of men-cease to aid extending and strengthening the authority and dominion of man over man, and devote all their energies establish the empire of the Prince of Peace, and to ave him inaugurated over the world, 'King of kings, ad Lord of lords.' Would 'Alethea' have any other Lord and King ?

1st Question-The abolition of all human governments. I would ask, what 'Alethea' means by human governments? Does he mean a government whose principles and aim are all human? I do not aim to olish any government based on the principles of the spel-administered on the principles of the Gospeland siming to promote the great object of the Gospel, i.e. s establish the empire of God over men. Such is the only government which, I think, a Christian can acwledge and sustain. Does 'Alethea' acknowledge ny other? Is he trying to sustain any other? Will e define 'Human Governments?'-tell me what he then will I tell him whether I would sholish

ethea' says at the close- If such are his sentients, not many of his anti-slavery friends can go with im.' I was sorry, Mr. Editor, to see this. I do not now that one of my anti-slavery friends believes, exacty as I do on the subject of Peace. Controlling men y violence, is my definition of war-that all war is a against God, my peace principle. I have embracthese opinions in view of God and eternity. I ald gladly have all men embrace them, not because I do, but because I think they are true. But it is an tial principle of my religion, Abolition and Peace, that I am accountable to God, and to none other. I go with my anti-slavery friends no farther than they follow brist; and many of them, I think, do not follow Christ the subject of Peace.

Mr. Editor, I write the above on my own responsity. I consider no one responsible for the sentiments ere advanced, but myself. I hope you will publish hem, as I am willing the whole world should know my views on the subject of Alethea's inquiries. They we subjects of great and overwhelming import. H. C. WRIGHT.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the Liberator.] Report of the Groton Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Presented May 10, 1837. The Board of Managers, in presenting their First Annual Report, feel great satisfaction in being able to ongratulate the Society upon the general advancement our heloved cause—the cause of suffering millions in own land, and of freedom throughout the world. ring the past year, the officers of the Society have enjoyed much satisfaction in cordial attachment to one eat object, in perfect unanimity respecting measures attain that object, and in harmony and love to each her. They believe these sentiments and feelings e pervaded the members of the Society very geneally, if not universally. Opposite views and feelings ave not been openly expressed; and if there be a solpoured out upon the heads of abolitionists, we will the weakness-we will forgive the dereliction. t relying on Him who endured the contradiction of ners, and the treachery of friends, we will, through and through good report, go on our way rejoicing. The monthly concert has been held regularly during he year, and, although not so numerously attended as e could wish, yet the seasons have been refreshing to selves, and the interest seems increasing. A numer of gentlemen have fectured in this place, - Messrs. wener, Stanton, Dresser, and Woodbury. The surse of lectures delivered by the latter gentleman, st Autumn, were of a most interesting character, and

were better attended than any previously given. Prejudice and party spirit, and we may add, aristo-tratic feeling, have so controlled this place, as to shut he eyes and stop the ears of very many of the people. he unnatural state of female influence in this town, as espects the anti-slavery cause, is truly painful. Those women who have most leisure, generally manifest cithindifference, contempt, or bitterness. We feel that sthing over the wide world so imperiously calls upon sympathy of women, as the debasement, the wretchclass of sustanced women. Let it be said that a large reportion of enslaved women are the willing subjects of pollution. It from these it be thought right to withsympathy, still, we ask women professing godliss, to consider the situation of those christian female slaves who are bought and sold merely to gratify the liention-ness of brutal men. Can a christian woman shholl sympathy from these? Surely not, if her thristianity is naught but a name. But we have not been able to discover, in the class of women to which we allude, so much interest in behalf of the slave, as to produce even kind words towards those who peril their lives in his cause

The society have held a monthly meeting at the bause of the President, one design of which has been,

to promote by needle-work, the objects of the society. The society have taken in the 'Cabinet of Freedom, and purchased other anti-slavery productions, and recently subscribed for the 'Celored American' and five copies of the 'Liberator.' The society have raised, dur-ing the past year, the sum of fifty dollars, forty of which was paid to redeem pledges to the Massachusetts Anti-

Slavery Society. The correspondence of the society has not been exensive, but several letters of interest have been received from the Eoston Society, which from time to time have been laid before you. A petition, signed by ladies of the society and others, was forwarded to Congress; which, like numerous kindred petitions, was virtually ejected. But we are encouraged in the belief, that eds used to prevent both petition and discussion, et the subject of slavery was kept almost constantly fore that body, and elicited the true sentiments of uthern men.

We perceive no peculiar difficulty, indeed no difficulpractice or custom adopted by nations or individuals. We altogether reject the unscriptural and wicked rule stead of being a light in the world, an example in doctrine and practice, has become the strong hold of slavey. For if our northern churches are not endowed with aves, as many are at the South, yet they fellowship awfully dark picture of slavery. Like the Priest and the Levite, they pass by the suffering, the crushed, the thy and assistance in the case of the wounded man. But the taunts and revilings of northern ministers are the abolitionists most bitter portion. O, that they might behold the true position they occupy, and repent, and SLAVERY

SLAVERY

SLAVERY

SCHEK!

"Not that the theory of slavery is intestright. Not our view of the primary duties of our race. With respect to secondary pursuits—whether mercandile, and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." Let us beware of despondency and slothfulness of spirit. We have but just entered upon the warfare. It is a mighty conflict. The song of triumph may not be sung till we are consigned to the grave.

May God give us that firmness of purpose, and that meckness of spirit, which our blessed Lord exhibited when on earth. The abolition of slavery in this land is a work beyond human power. Let us lift our eyes to the everlasting hills, whence alone cometh our help.

ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

SLAVERY

versus

LIBERTY—or

GREEK!

"Not that the theory of slavery is intestright. Not one that make the song of the primary duties of our view of the primary dutie

ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH, Cor. Sec.

The following Letter emanates from the National Feale Anti-Slavery Convention :

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN Q. ADAMS. RESPECTED SIR:

It is on no unimportant subject that we address attention of the statesman and the philosopher. To you as the champion of our inestimable rights, we offer an acknowledgment of our heart-felt gratituder. We thank you, for having defended so wisely, and so well, the right of woman to be heard in the halls of legislation, and in the accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appear to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appear to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appear to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appear to the hearts and accents of entreaty to appear to the hearts and accents of the hearts and accents accents and accents and accents accents a we mank you, for having defended so wisely, and so well, the right of woman to be heard in the halls of legislation, and in the accents of entreaty to appeal to the hearts and consciences of those who seem unwilling to remember that they are the sons of woman—and forget, that in despising the rights of woman—and forget, that in despising the rights of any woman, they trample upon those of their own mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

But you, Sir, have yet another claim on our gratitude. You have asserted the right of the manifest that we have found these the unusual times. You have asserted the right of the manifest in the solution of the manifest in the solution of the seattered energies of your respective neighborhoods, by gathering together and seeking the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the unusual through the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the co-operation of all whose interest for suffering humanity is lead in the course of

But gratefully as we appreciate the right example you have shown our countrymen on these points, we must yet express our deep regret, that your influence has not been employed, to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Can it be possible, that you approve the supineness of Congress, in neglecting to exert the powers vestand in that body, by the articles of confederation—and thus suffer the mercenary monster to ply his horrid trade beneath the very walls of the capitol of our Republic—literally to distract the deliberations of the politician by the clanking of his chains, and to mingle the shrieks of his victims in strange discord with orations in honor of republican freedom? We carnestly beseech you, to give to this subject the candid examination which its great importance demands, and to act in the mighty warfare which the Genius of Liberty has already commenced against the Spirit of Slavery, so that you may stand of the strict of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicables the language of the American Anti-Slavery Magazine!

The spirit of slavery never takes refuge in the Bible of its all, only in desperation—and the unfaithful, will be compelled to hold themselves aloof from our ranks. There is no danger to be apprehended from the companionship of any others—for the holy cause purifies the heart, and hunted for the professed ministers of Christ, the alternation of the alternation and the unfaithful, will be compelled to hold themselves aloof from our ranks. There is no against the Spirit of Slavery, so that you may stand with an unaccusing conscience before the tribunal of the Almighty Judge of the rulers of the earth. In conclusion, we pray your acceptance of the following Resolution, passed unanimously in meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention of Women and, from the voice of God, into His thickest thunders. ssembled in the city of New York, and which held Add to the abt settings from the 8th, to the 11th of May, 1837.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

ANNA BLACKWELL, Secretary. At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention of Women, assembled in New York, May 1837, it was

Resolved, That a Committee from the different free States, where women have petitioned Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Florida, be instructed to convey to the Honorable John Quincy Adams, the grateful sense which this Convention entertains of his recent services in defending the right of petition for women, and for slaves—qualified as it must be with the regret, that by expressing himself 'averse to the abotion of slavery in the District of Columbia, he did ot sustain the cause of Freedom and of God. Signed on behalf of the Convention, MARY S. PARKER, President.

A. E. GRIMKE, Secretary.

CHARLES GARDNER'S SPEECH.

The address of Rev. Mr. Gardner, at the Anniersary of the Anti-Slavery Society, will be found on our first page. Who can read that speech, and not be ashamed that he ever indulged a prejudice against the colored man, or harbored a thought of

the inferiority of the race? The impression on the immense audience before whom it was delivered, we understand, was thril-

Methodist Episcopar and distinct, and his matter most judiciously arranged. His voice was uncommonly fine, and his manner admirably forcible and deliberate, alike free from vehemence and tameness, and altogether surpassing any other gentleman on the platform. His descriptions were most graphic, and his argument so lucid, spiced with a bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of wit and satire withal, that the bleasant measure of with an accordance of the left stereoman's benevolence, and some admirable illustra-trations of his high intellectual capacity, in cases

ed man, on our last page. If any one, after read-ing that production, can say that he is sorry we published it, we will acknowledge that we are mistaken .- Morning Star.

Great Fire.-The Court House and Jail, and up-

### BOSTON.

BREDAT, JURE 9. TWO DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Stuart of Andover, to know if he cannot, 'as a scholar and Biblical critic,' by the aid of Hebrew and Greek tain it, to come up to the work of its extinction. theology, make it evident, that a black man, or one with African blood in his veins, (for the enslavement of a white man is now deemed to be a sin, universally.) may righteously be held in slavery as an article of meritance in the original and manifestation of these dictinguished friends, to the advocates of freedom throughout New-England. these petitions are not in value, for, notwithstanding all may rightcously be held in slavery as an article of merchandize by a democratic republican and a Methodist whether he be a Doctor of Divinity, or a Doctor of Law, or the most learned Rabbi in the land,-can CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: We perceive no peculiar difficulty, indeed no difficulty at all, in bringing the truth of the Bible, the precepts of Christianity, to bear on slavery than on any other gractice or custom adopted by nations or individuals.

The purpose of this letter is to entreat, in the name of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, that you will afford every facility in your power to SARAH M. and ANGELINAE. GRIMKE, for the gross absurdity or flat blasphemy. He unhesitatingly asserts, that the relation of slaveholder and slave is re-We altogether reject the unscriptural and wicked rule of expediency. Present duty is all that concerns us to know, or to do. Its consequences to ourselves or community, we cheerfully meet and endure. This doctine has pal-led the church in all this land; which, instead of being a light in the world, an example in doctine that it is not wrong in itself proper, is wrong, such as eating too much pudding that we should dwell on all the circumstances grow-instances. ding-and-milk at a meal]; that Paul sent Onesimus
back to Philemon, with an apology, to be his servant
[i. e. SLAYE] FOR LIFE; that 'Paul's conduct and advice are still safe guides,' &c. [so that Prof. Stuart evidently deems it a religious duty to seize and restore slaves, as many are at the South, yet they fellowship slavery,—they cast their offerings in with the price of blood, and call it the Lord's treasury. The cringing, cowardly spirit exhibited by northern ministers, with a few honorable exceptions, is the gloomiest point in the awfully dark picture of slavery. Like the Priest and the Levite, they pass by the suffering, the crushed, the wailing slave. We do not read that the Priest or the Levite reviled and abused the Sanaritan for his sympaths and bused the Sanaritan for his sympaths and abused the Sanaritan for his sympaths and bused the Sanaritan for his sympaths are consequent of Anti-Slavery principles—the elevated and chirt state of An damentally a doctrine of true liberty and equality'!! Let us look at this logical medley in juxta-position.

SLAVERY versus LIBERTY-OR

'This,' says Dr. Fisk, ' is dectrine that will stand, because it is Bible doctrine.' Will he tell us which column contains the true doctrine?

stood here with their little ones, shelterless in the wintry air, that they might pursue their christian course unimpeded by sneers or ridicule, ecclesies de between ALL Christians. The exceptions, we suppose, are in favor of slaveholding Doctors of Divinity, Theological Professors, &c. &c. Only think of two Christians—one of them the owner of the other!—one a master, the other a SLAVE!! 'Let brotherly love continue!'

2. 'Paul sent Onesimus back,' &c. 'to be a slave for life.' Did he? Let us listen to Paul's language:—by gathering together and seeking the co-operation. ed between ALL Christians.' The exceptions, we suppose, are in favor of slaveholding Doctors of Divinity, ou, and for which, as the representatives of those cause you have nobly vindicated, we ask the Christians—one of them the owner of the other!—one

of woman—and forget, that in despising the rights of any woman, they trample upon those of their own mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

But you, Sir, have yet another claim on our gratitude. You have asserted the right of the unputied bondman to tell the story of his wrongs in those ame proud halls, and there to pour the supplications of his broken spirit into the ear of his crue country. We thank you fervently on his behalf—he, alast cannot thank you!

But gratefully as we appreciate the right example you have shown our countrymen on these points, and there to you have shown our countrymen on these points, and there to pour the supplications of the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applications of the part of the professed ministers of Christ, how applicable is the language of the American slavery? How would this honorable treatment compare with American slavery?

3. Slavery, menarchy, and aristocracy are all to be used in a day; error of this well and any error of the supplications of the would this honorable treatment compare with American slavery?

3. Slavery, menarchy, and aristocracy are all to be used in a day; error of the would this honorable treatment compare with American slavery?

3. Slavery, menarchy, and aristocracy are all to be used in a day; error of the well on the saw, that we have found those the most effectual helpers, who come to us least encumbered by the trappings of this world, and unserted by the trappings of the what you shall not do.

We are not entirely without experience. Trust most yet another language of the what you shall not do.

We are not entirely without experience. The subject of the year of his yet another language of the what you shall not do.

Add to the above the following withering rebuke of

Pilate and Herod friends ! Chief priests and rulers as of old combine !-

Just God and holy ! is that church which lends Strength to the spoiler, thine ? Paid hypocrites, who turn

Judgment aside, and rob the Holy Book
Of those high words of Truth which search and burn In warning and rebuke ! How long, oh Lord !-how long

Shall such a Priesthood barter Truth away, And, in thy name, for robbery and wrong, At thine own altars pray? We to the Priesthood-wo

To those whose hire is with the price of blood— Perverting, darkening, changing, as they go, The searching truths of God!

Their glory and their might Shall perish; and their very names shall be Vile before all the people, in the light Of A WORLD'S LIBERTY!

## FEMALE DEVOTEDNESS.

Those highly intelligent and estimable women, Sarah M. and Angelina E. Grimke, are making this city their head-quarters at present, and receiving a cordial wel-come from all those who sympathize with the perishing with that freeness and fulness which is due not onsing. We take pleasure in copying the candid tribute paid to the speaker by the editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, who is not an abolitionist.

'The speakers were A. Stewart and J. G. Birney, Esqs., Mr. O. Scott, Mr. Gardner, a colored minister, and Mr. Burleigh.

'By for the west interesting and closurer and the control of the more properties. The speakers were A. Stewart and J. G. Birney, Esqs., and Wr. Burleigh. slave. On Monday afternoon, they attended a meeting ly to the subject of emancipation itself, but to his By far the most interesting and cloquent address was delivered by a colored minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Though he evidently had not enjoyed the advantages of education, his in this city, and made remarks; in the affector, they made remarks in the affector, they addressed the ladies of Dorchester, as eye-witnesses from child-hood of the horrors of slavery; on Wednesday forenoon they made remarks; in the affector, they addressed the ladies of Dorchester, as eye-witnesses from child-hood of the horrors of slavery; on Wednesday forenoon they were present at a Juvenile Anti-Slavery meeting, in this city, and made remarks; in the affector of the proposition of the presented to Congress, at the extra session which the President has called. Will its opponents now bestir themselves in forwarding me-

No man has thrown himself into the Anti-Slavery cause with more zeal and efficiency than this devoted brother. of individuals of his own acquaintance; but the He has, for some time past, been the editor of the Emancial addience could have wanted no better demonstra- pator, and has filled that important post with untiring watch or individuals of his own acquaintance, or the audience could have wanted no better demonstra-tion of mental acumen than the speaker in his own fulness and ability; but he has now relinquished it, in order We would particularly direct the attention of our caders to the address of Charles Gardner, a color-diman, on our last page. If any one after some above the commonwealth will rejoice to hear of this paragraphs.

## GOOD FOR EVIL.

The following resolution should have been inserted in the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, in our last number:

BOSTON FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society was addressed on Wednesday last, by Sarah M. and Angelina E. Grunke, sisters of the late Thomas S. Grimke of South Carolina, so widely known and respected both at the South and at the North. The effect produced by their addresses may be partly inferred from the fact, that Not wholly satisfied with the implous sophistry of Prof. Whedon, in justification of the villany of southern slaveholders, the Rev. Dr. Fisk has applied to Prof.

Boston, June 7th, 1837 England.

Christianity enjoins, Love thy neighbor as thyself, &c.; and that it will certainly destroy slavery, for 'it is fundament to and educators; both for all the duties growing out of that spiritua! equality here, and for communion with their Maker during their immortal life hereafter;—neither for helplessuess or dependence—neither for arbitrary dictation;—each to obey the com-

inferior to that of the Maternal Ancestry, who, in 1620, 'shot from their spheres in England,' and stood here with their little ones, shelterless in the

MARY S. PARKER, President. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Cor. Sec.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE. In a late number of the Emancipator, we find the the following pregnant questions addressed to this

gentleman: 1. Have you emancipated all your slaves, by whatever title held, whether coming to you as 'patrimonial property' or otherwise?

2. Had you actually 'parted with your property in slaves,' at the time Dr Wardlaw declared, in your nn staves, at the time Dr wardiaw declared, in your presence, that you had?

3. Have you 'parted' with the whole or any of it

4. How many of your slaves are now actually en-franchised, and entitled by law to all the proceeds of their own labor on the 'Kentucky plan,' or in any

other way? 5. Have you made a deed of emancipation for the benefit of all your slaves, on the Kentucky plan,' one that is irrevocable? If so, will you pub-

lish it, or so much of it as is necessary to put the public in possession of the precise terms of their emancipation? 6. Have all the slaves held at any time by Dr.

John Breckenridge, your brother, been emancipated?
If so, how many were they, and on what terms?
7. Is the Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, another of your brothers, of whom you have spoken in your letter above mentioned, a slaveholder in fact—having all the power poseessed by other slaveholders to punish, restrain, or sell a mother and her four or five children?

We trust that explicit anwers to the foregoing own character as one of its most conspicuous adver-

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE U.S.

SLAVERY TOTALLY ABOLISHED IN MEXICO.

MEXICO.

By a decree of the Mexican government, dated the 5th of April last, slavery is wholly abolished throughout the republic. This decree is intended, particularly, to extinguish the abominable system in Texas. It had been wholly eradicated in the other parts of Mexico before, but was partially tolerated in Texas to accommodate the colonists. If the authority of the government be reinstated, SIX OR FIGHT THOUSAND SLAVES WILL THERE OBTAIN THEIR FREEDOM, many of whom have been lately introduced from the United States and Africa.—National Enquirer.

wards of fifty buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Suffolk, Va. last Saturday.

Wholesale Drunkenness.—A carman yesterday brought in one load, three men, insensibly drunk, from a dock at Whitehall, and said that there were fourteen more lying there in the same condition.

In view of past hostility to measure of God, we may in future encounter—

Resolved, That we renewedly recognize pacific measures of action, as absolutely essential to final success; and come what may, we here recommend to Abolitonists to do nothing from a dock at Whitehall, and said that there were fourteen more lying there in the same condition.

States and Africa.—National Enquirer.

The Slave Case.—The case of Dixon, the alleged slave, was again brought before the Recorder yes-detay, and the further hearing of it postponed unditions the first part of the same condition.

OUTRAGE ON MEXICO.

We published last week, without comment, a no-tice of the outrage perpetrated by an United States national vessel, the Natchez, upon the national ves-sels and the independent sovereignty of Mexico. We have now the following additional particulars:

'The Velasco Herald of the 21st of April, gives a report of the further proceedings of the Natchez. It announces under the head of 'glorious news,' that the Natchez anchored off the bar on that day, that the Natchez anchored on the bar on that day, with the Mexican brig Urrea in charge, and had besides recaptured the schooner Louisiana, and sent her back to New Orleans, and 'sunk a Mexican armed brig and schooner off Brassos, St. Jago.'

This is reported on the authority of Midshipman Ridgely, who landed at Velasco from the Natchez, and, on his return, the ship cot under way and sail-

Ridgely, who landed at Velasco from the Natchez, and, on his return, the ship got under way and sailed in pursuit of other Mexican vesso's.'

The conduct of the Natchez is one of the most flagrant and unjustifiable acts of violence ever perpetrated by one government against another. Unless her commander is promptly recalled and made an example of, we shall stand as a reproach, in the estimation of most who extention item, it was a first of most who extention item. estimation of men who entertain just views of the rights and duties of independent nations.—Cincin-

Office of the New Orleans Courier. TEXAS .- There were several arrivals from this country vesterday—every thing was quiet. The Mexican fleet had disappeared from the coast, not however, it is reported, before it had captured the Texan schooner of war Independence and schooner Julius Cæsar. The Texan fleet had been consider-

Julius Casar. The Texan fleet had been considerably augmented, and what with the assistance afforded by American vessels of war, merchantmen may now go to any of the ports of the republic without fear of molestation.

Carpenters were receiving \$10 per day, and the supply was not adequate to the demand. This holds out inducements of no ordinary kind to mechanics to visit this fine and healthy country. (!)

The Invincible, Erutus and Tom Toby, Texan vessels of war, and the United States ship Boston, were off Galveston Bay. The Boston had every thing ready for action. She was giving convoy to vessels coming and going from the ports of Texas.

Interesting from Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 29th ult, says: We learn with great pleasure, by the schr Mechanic, from Matamoras, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of Gen-eral Bustamente, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured those vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamente's character, and an omen of returning amity between

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND FLORIDA. es had been received at New York by the Express mail, stating that a rumor had reached New Or-leans, that Col. Teal, of the Texan army, had been ssassinated in his own marquee, and that Genera

Johnson had resigned in consequence of the insub-ordination of the troops under his command.

FLORIDA.—A baggage train returning from Fort Mellen to Tampa Bay, had been attacked by a body of Indians, and the waggon master and two teamsters killed. Some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood, who had returned to their houses, supposing the war at an end, had shared the same

United States and Mexico.—The Washington Blobe, in allusion to the decree of the Mexican government prohibiting foreigners from coming in-to the Republic, with hostile intentions, or with warlike stores for the use of any of the parties who warlike stores for the use of any of the parties who in Texas or elsewhere, are in arms against the established Government, under the penalty of being treated as pirates, says, 'It is presumed that this decree, making a minor offence piracy, will be repealed; and that the Mexican government will not proceed to extremities. But should it be otherwise, the American people, no doubt, will sustain our government in the most prompt and vigorous measures, in depriving the Mexicans of the power to enforce their savage decree.' Commodore Dallas, with a considerable part of his squadron, is, before this time, on the Mexican coast. From the language this time, on the Mexican coast. From the language of the Globe, we infer that he has instructions to ac vigorously, unless the American vessels captured by the Mexicans shall be immediately set at liberty. The schooner Champion will not be excepted from this demand; and if she is not given up, we may look for an after-clap.

The division of Cartazar is now on its march to The division of Cartazar is now on its march to reinforce the division of Bravo, which continues distributed in Matamoras, the adjacent towns, and in Leona, Vicario, and which amounts altogether to 7000 men, which Bustamente, so far from ordering the withdrawal of those troops, has caused to be reinforced by a division in reserve, which will be stationed by steps in Zacatecas and St. Louis. They have heard of the mad intentions (as they say) of the Texians to advance and take Matamoras, and have prepared accordingly. They have also 800 the Textans to advance and take Matamoras, and have prepared accordingly. They have also 800 cavalry on the banks of the Rio Bravo, that can be reunited in any given point in less than a week.

At present the movement of those troops will depend on the payment of six millions of dollars contribution of the Priests and Friars, and which it is given by millions the goods.

said will be paid even by selling their goods and chattels, as is decreed by the Mexican Congress. The Administration of Bustamente is not like

that of Santa Anna, it is an administration which that of Santa Anna, it is an administration which unites the opinions of all the powerful classes of the country. They expect soon to renew the war against Texas, and as they say conquer them at once;—they are now building at Campeachy two brigs and four schooners, said to be of a solid conorigs and four schoolers, said to be of a sold con-struction and bends; the government have also or-dered a draft of 6000 on all the departments of the nation, formerly called States of the Confederation. They are also of opinion, that the altercations with the United States Government will be soon amicably adjusted by negotiations, but they say the affairs of Texas can never be settled until either the whole Mexican race be exterminated, or until he last Texan shall disappear from that colony.

From Mobile our dates are to the 31st ult. The Mobile Commercial Register contains accounts from Florida: a letter from La Grange of the 21st, gives an account of a fight near Black Creek, be-tween thirty-three whites and a party of Indians— in which five of the latter were killed, and a child taken prisoner. Black Creek is about 16 miles from La Grange. Another murder was committed at the Cowford, by the Indians, on the person of a Mr. Lawrence. On the 23d, another fight took place at the Alaqua Creek, about five miles from La Grange, in which twelve Indians were killed, and ten made prisoners. It is said these were all prisoners, and all women and children except one man!—Can it be possible that Americans could be so cold blooded as to murder prisoners, and those too vomen and children? We hope this is exaggerated. BERMUDA CASE. - The Charleston Courier

of the 27th ult. says:— The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult. says:— The case of Ohver Simpson, of the District of Columbia, vs. the Charleston son, of the District of Columbia, vs. the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was determined yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, for this District. The Policy of Insurance, on which the suit was brought, was effected in February, 1835, on 28 slaves valued at \$20,000, in the brig Enterprise, Elliot Smith, master, from Alexandria, D. C. to this city. The brig was then on her voyage, and having been driven by severe gales, far to the castward of the Gulf stream, and become leady and otherwise damaged, was compelled, on leaky and otherwise damaged, was compelled, on the seventh day out, to run for the Island of Ber-muda, the nearest land. On her arrival at the port of Hamilton, a Habeas Corpus was served on the Captain to produce the slaves before the Chief Justice of the Island, who pronounced them at liberty to remain at Bermuda, emancipated from slavery. The action was brought to recover as a total loss of all the slaves, (except one recovered,) under the clause of the policy against loss by perils of the sea, and the arrest and detention of princes and people. Judge O'Neal charged the Jury in favor of the plaintiff's right to recover, and a verdict was rendered against the Company for the full amount claimed, viz: \$18,985, with interest from June 2nd, 1835. The case was argued by G. B. Eckhard and J. L. Pegru, Esqrs., for the plaintiff, and by Henry Grimke, Esq. for the defendants. There will doubtless be an appeal, and should the Court of Appeals sustain the verdict, the Insurance Company will prosecute, through the United States Government, their claim for indemnity against the British Government. of all the slaves, (except one recovered,) under

Government, their claim for inclaimly grant to the British Government.

'We understand that a case is pending, and will be tried in Augusta next week, between the same plaintiff and one of the Insurance Companies of that place, involving an amount nearly as large as that

recovered here, on a policy of insurance on another set of slaves belonging to the emancipation gang."

Fires.—There was a fire in a small wooden building at East Cambridge near the Glass House, on Tuesday afternoon, which was soon extinguished.

The alarm of fire at half past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, was occasioned by the borning of the Tremont Hotel, situated on the Tremont Road, in Roxbury, recently occupied by Mr. Wisc. It was entirely consumed, but was uninhabited.

The second alarm at 11, was from the same fire.
The fire at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, originated in the 3d story of Mr. Benjamin Hibbard's shop 32 Dock square. The workshop was on Wilson's land, and considerable damage was done before it was extinguished.

son's land, and considerable damage was done be-fore it was extinguished.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, fires broke out in Charlestown in three different places, not more than 500 feet from each other, in out build-ings, which made a great light for a short time, but the buildings were soon destroyed. The firemen had hardly returned to their houses when another alarm was sounded, which was found to proceed from a shed on the Neck, which had been set on alarm was sounded, which was found to proceed from a shed on the Neck, which had been set on fire, but the fire was soon extinguished, without much damage. About three o'clock, another fire broke out in Charlestown, in a small building formerly occupied as a blacksmith's shop, but now unoccupied. It belonged to the Charlestown Land Wharf Company, and was situated on the land near the State Prison. The fire spread to a carpenter's shop a few feet distant, which was much damaged. At half past 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the stable of Thomas M. Kingsbury, at the head of Prentiss's wharf, Purchase street. The fire originated in the loft, and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to rescue two horses that were in it, and they were burnt to death. One of the teamsters attempted it; but came near having his leg broken by a kick from one of the horses. The fire soon spread to a shed adjoining, that contained several tons of soft coal, which took fire, but was soon extinguished. A large wooden building, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingsbury as a grain store, took fire, and was much injured in the upper stories, as was also the large building formerly wored by ladge Dwess and now Kingsbury as a grain store, took fire, and was much injured in the upper stories, as was also the large building formerly owned by Judge Dawes, and now by Samuel May. The dwelling house of Mr. Cotton, adjoining, was also much injured in the rear. Mr. Prentiss has for some time past employed twomen to watch his premises nightly, and they had left the watch but a short time before the fire was discovered. Mr. Prentiss is insured. All the above fires were the work of incendiaries.—Boston Daily Herald.

New-England Convention .- A Boston correspondent of Zion's Advocate notices the Convention

'Thursday forenoon.— Went into Park street meeting house, which had been granted by a large majority of the proprietors committee for the use of the anti-slavery Convention that forenoon. I heard powerful speeches from Rev. Mr. Colver, Baptist minister from New York, James G. Birney.—(the speech of this gentleman was very temperate and speech of this gentleman was very temperate and convincing)—H. B. Stanton, a truly eloquent speaker—and C. C. Burleigh, whose remarks were like the roaring of the cataract. I was better pleased with the tone of feeling and remark exhibited today, than upon any similar occasion.

Danvers Female Anti-Slavery Society. A Society under this name has been organized Danvers; the following officers have been cho-

ien:—

President—Mrs. Isaac Winslow.

Vice President—Mrs. Richard Loring.

Counsellors—Mrs. Charles Northend, Mrs. Benj.

D. Hill, Mrs. Eben S. Upton, Mrs. Iohn Morrison,

Mrs. Abel Nichols, Mrs. Amos Osborne.

Collectors—Miss Lydia Richardson, Miss Mary

E Sanger.

We extract the following advertisement from Poulson's Philad. Advertiser:

Anti-Slavery Meetings.—Public meetings for the discussion of the subject of American Slavery, and the principles and measures of the Anti-Slavery Society, will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, in the Universalist church, in Callowhill, near Fourth st. commencing precisely

t 8 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy; Rev. Messrs. Cleaveland, of Detroit, Bushnell of Cincinnati; Graves of Alton, Illinois; Shipherd, of Delaware Co. N. Y.; and Col. Wm. Jes-

sup, of Montrose, Pa.

Members of the Presbyterian church, in particular, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

Condemnation of a British vessel.—The United a States Judge for the Middle District of Florida, has condemned the British schooner Bahamian, for bringing a manumitted negro into Apalachicola from Nassua, but who was, nevertheless, a bound apprentice! The Judge decided that this was any pprentice! importation of a slave within the definition of the law, although the owner of the term gave bond to the British authorities for the delivery of the apprentice at the end of the time. The laws of the contraction originally conflict with each other. two countries evidently conflict with each other.

Commissioners have been appointed by the ger-ernment of Texas, to proceed to this country for the purpose of effecting a loan of \$5,000 000.— What is the security? If public lands, how many other men's lands are on the top of them? as was said by a man who bought a farm, and after paying for it, discovered a secret mortgage. The land com-panies in New York, cover all Texas five times ver .- Public Ledger.

JUVENILE MEETINGS. The 'Children's Agent,' H. C. JUVENILE MEETINGS. The Children's Agent, it. C. Wright, has recently had several juvenile meetings in this city on the subject of slavery, which have been well attended by the children, and have produced a deep and salutary impression. An interesting communication from him, giving an account of these meetings, is unavoidably postponed till

NOTICE. By divine permission, a protracted meeting will be held, it the First Colored Christian Church in the town of New-dedford; to commence 14th June inst. Our Christian friends

Boston, and elswhere, are invited to attend. JACOB PERRY, Elder in charge of the C. C. Church in N. B. New Bedford, 5th mo. 30th 1837.

YOUTH'S CABINET.

The sixth number appears to-day. It needs only to be nown to be liberally supported.
CONTENTS. The Boy who would not swear, with an

Paral's Concert. Who would dare be a Romseller? Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Letter from a Little Boy. Be kind to your Sister. The Runaway's Song. The Doom of Slavery. The Slave Roy. The Goodness of the Lord. Ane cdotes, Notices, &c. REMITTANCES.

REMITTANCES.

S. M. Pond 1,46, Jonathan Nichols 2, Joseph Noon 2, Frances Chapp 2, Josiah Snelling 2, Henrietta Sargent 2, W. Thomas 2, J. Underwood 0,94, Jonathan Buffum 0,70, H. Cushing 2, William Kehew 2,70, B. T. Gould 2, Elias Smith 2, Rich. Volpy 2, Isaac Akin 3, D. Jewett 2, Lucy B. Williams 5. LETTERS.

Thomas Hambleton, J. G. Stewart, James Hollenbeck, R. G. Williams, Daniel Welch, G. H. Durfee, Lucy B. Williams, Rufus Hyde, L. Haven, George Hezlep, the \$5 bill is pronounced counterfeit, and the \$2 bill is not receiv-

MARRIED.—In Charlestown, May 29, by Rev. William Phillips, Mr. Ransom Parker to Miss Emma Fenno, both of Providence, R. I.

TO FARMERS, OR MECHANICS.

YOUNG COLORED MAN, who has recommendations as a 'capable, honest, and industrious young man,' wishes a situation, either with a blacksmith, on a farmer. Any man who may wish for such a man, will not only confer a favor on a suffering and deserving fellow man, but procure a valuable assistant by employing him. A line addressed (free of expense,) to N. Southard, 25, Cornhill, will be promptly attended to.

June 9. TO LET.

TO LET.

PART of a house to a small, respectable family, (three rooms,) situated a few rods from the Arsenal at Old Cambridge, on the road leading to the Botanic Gardens. For terms, &c. apply to Benjamin P. Bassett, No. 33, Endicott-street, in the basement story of the Massachusetts Hotel,

June 9.

And low in earth's dark bosom Till thrown up by the miner, Breaks forth in matchless gleam ? So with the mind's pure treasures !-Obscure and crude they dwell, Wrapt in oblivious silence,

In the 'soul's haunted cell;' And only search and vigil Reveal their lustrous ray Then turn not back, though travail And toil be in your way; And though it be not ours

In the deep mines of learning-Not ours the varied lore Of science-still is knowledge A vast and blooming field, And all who will may gather The riches there revealed!

To delve for glittering ore,

There flourishes the laurel-There fadeless flowers unfold: Thence foams the magic river That turns its sands to gold ! Ho! then, no longer dally Your youth away in mirth; But round our standard rally -Of study learn the worth.

### BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY.

A boat, a boat, an open boat, On the 'sea, the sea, the open sea!" If e'er ve have been thus affoat. There's naught could match your misery.

Pale water lilies, you'd suppose, Poor ladies, when such boats they enter; The cheek, the pallid leaf; the nose, The spot of yellow in the centre !

Such lilies, 'pining on the stem,' Or on the stern are more or less ill! The smell of tar is had to them, And worse the pitching of the vessel.

The spray, alas! no jasmine spray! Is weighing down each best new bonnet; The hair is out of curl; to day The sea has all the curl upon it. Old Ocean ! thou art much too old,

To be so rough and so unsteady; A fit reception for a lady? Shallow thou'rt not ; then recollect, Be calm awhile, and thou'lt reflect:

All this may seem more deep than clever; Don't play at pitch and toss for ever.

### WOMAN At the Cross and Tomb of the Saviour.

Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave. She wept beneath his cross, when all beside Forsook him-when a trembling seized the earth, When terror shook the nations far and wide, And from their graves the buried dead came forth She wept beneath his cross when fear was rife, Like flowers that bowed, but broke not with the strife. She followed to his tomb, and saw him laid.

Even as mortal, in the darkening dust : With streaming eyes his resting place surveyed, But never failed a moment in her trust would burst his bonds again, and rise, Amidst rejoicing angels to the skies. She stood beside his grave, ere the first light

Of morning shone upon the dew charged flowers: The seal was gone, the guards were put to flight; And Death, the tyrant that the earth devours, O'ercome-her Saviour could his sting destri And now she wept!-ay, wept again for joy Oh, woman ! ever thus forsake Him not. And He shall not formake thee-He shall be

Thy constant friend, whatever be thy lot. And in thy parting hour the stay for thee; Thy faith shall strengthen-from despair shall save, And at thy rising, call thee from thy grave.

### THE SLEEPING INFANT. From Flowers of Ebor. By Thomas Crossly.

How calm thy sleep, my little one! Gift of a hand divine Care has no wreath to place upon That lily brow of thine:

Yet on thy cheek are tears of grief. Like pearl drops on a flower; Frail emblems of thy sorrows brief, At evening's lonely hour.

Yet thou wilt wake to boundless glee Nor e'er remember'd more will be

Thy bitter evening tears. But what are these thy hopes which share ?-Thy feeble hands which fill? Thon'rt grasping with a miser's care The little playthings still!

Come yield to me each useless toy, Till morn's young beams shall peep;— Nay, struggle not !—can'st thou enjoy These trifles in thy sleep?

Tis thus with man, whom old age brings To life's declining vale, He weeps at Time's stern call, and clings To trifles just as frail !

### [From the Maine Monthly Magazine.] THE NOBLE SAILOR.

ence here related took place during th flagration in New York, December 16, 1835. It was a fearful night, The strong flame fiercely sped From street to street, from spire to spire, And on their treasures fed :

High o'er the tumult wild.

As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home, She shrick'd- 'My child! my child! A wanderer from the sea, A stranger mark'd her woe, And in his generous bosom woke

The sympathetic glow. Swift up the burning stairs With daring feet he flew,

While sable clouds of stifling smoke Conceal'd him from the view. Fast fell the blazing beams

Across his dangerous road, Till the far chamber where he grop'd Like fiery oven glow'd. But what a pealing shout ! When from the wreck he came,

And in his arms a smiling babe Still toying with the flame. The mother's raptur'd tears Forth like a torrent sped, Yet ere the throng could learn his name,

That noble tar had fled. Not for the praise of man Did he this deed of love, But on a bright, unfading page Tis register'd above. Hartford

## FUNERAL DIRGE.

L. H. S.

BY REV. T. RALE. Bear as thou wast, and justly dear, We will not weep for thee; One thought shall check the starting tear, It is-that thou art free. And thus shall Faith's consoling power The tears of love restrain : Oh! who that saw thee here one hour,

Could with thee here again ? Triumphant in thy closing eye The hope of glory shone;

Joy breathed in thy expiring sigh, To think the fight was w Gently the passing spirit fled, Sustained by grace divine; Oh! may such grace on me be shed, And make my end like thise!

### MISCELLANEOUS

### RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Our present design is to offer a few hints only on a single point, which we rejoice to learn has recently been agitated in the legislature of New York. Mr. Hertell has introduced a bill to secure the pocunia-

It commends itself to the common sense and con- become so cleanly in their person and habits, that subject, that we are astonished to think how long they have existed, and how tamely they have been submitted to by the injured party.—We wonder submitted to by the injured party.—We wonder they have not risen en masse, and poured in petitions to the legislatures for a redress of grievances till those, who have oppressed their sex by legal enactments, would yield back the rights and property, which they have so unjustly wrested from them. Their long and patient forbearance only adds another proof, that woman is capable of enduring great sufferings and immense wrongs with a natient submission to which man is a stranger.

patient submission to which man is a stranger.

By what principle of justice does the law wrest from a woman, the moment she is married, all the patrimony of her father, and all her own hard earned wages, and place them at the entire disposal of her husband? We admit that in an important sense the husband and wife 'are one flesh;' but certainly the husband and wife 'are one flesh;' but certainly not in any such sense as to destroy the personal identity of each, nor ensure perfect harmony of opinion on all subjects, and 'in all the cares of life and of love.' The husband may prove to be destitute of that good sense, sound judgment, and business tact, which are essential to manage property, or even make a livelihood. The wife may discover this when it is too late to retrace her steps. The property, perhaps a large estate given by her father, at the disposal of an indiscreet and stubborn husband, who will neither manage it properly himself. band, who will neither manage it properly himself, nor listen to the counsels of his wife. She sees it nor listen to the counsels of wasting, but has no power to prevent it. Poverty and wretchedness are her portion. Or, however sober and virtuous when married, the husband may and often does become intemperate, or a gamble and squander away his property. Shall the p mony of his wife, and even the last farthing of sweat of her brow for the support of herself and children, be torn from her, as is often the fact, to sustain him in idleness and dissipation, and pay the bills of the wretch, who sold him intoxicating drinks?

Where is the justice, good policy or honor of such quished by herself. Every woman of sense and proper feeling would prefer, that her husband should manage her property so long as he did it well, and also that the income should all be applied to the support of the family; but it is time, that the old

### ELOQUENCE OF BROUGHAM.

A late number of a Foreign Periodical, contains an excellent article on Lord Brougham, from the pen of the author of the Great Metropolis.' The following is a vivid sketch of his manner when managing an important case at the bar, and of the in-duence which he exercised over the feelings of his auditors:

one involving any great principle of civil or religions liberty! On such occasions, Brougham far and the liberty of discussion exceeded, in the talent and energy he displayed, any man who has practised at the bar, for the last quartone the petition church indicatoric ter of a century. He usually rose in a calm and collected manner, enunciated a few sentences in a subdued tone, expressive of the sense he entertained of the importance of the task he had undertaken, and solicited the indulgence of the jury, while he trespassed on their attention for a short time.

He then proceeded, in slow accents and in measured sentences, to develope the generalities of the case, gradually rising in animation of manner, and ss of his voice and ty of his utterance, until he arrived at the most important parts of his subject. The first indication he usually gave of having reached those points in his speech to which he meant to apply all the energies of his mind, was that of pulling his gown further up on his shoulders, and putting a tall gaunt figure in-to as erect and commanding a posture as he could assume without endangering his equilibrium. Then came his vehement gesticulation-the rapid movement of his right arm, with an occasional wasture of his left hand, and the turning and twisting of his body into every variety of form. His eye, which was before destitute of fire, and his features, which were composed and placid as those of a marble statne, were now pressed as auxiliaries into the service is client. His eye flashed with the fire of one se bosom heaved with tumultuous emotions, of his client. and the whole expression of his face was that of a man whose mind was worked up to the utmost in-tensity of feeling. And this was really the case the case with Brougham, wherever the interests of his client were identified with some great principle. His principles, unlike those of barristers in general, were really a part of his nature. In vindicating or asserting them, therefore, in the person of his clien he was in point of fact, repelling some outrage which had been offered to himself.

truly a spectacle worthy of the name. It was only on such occasions that any accurate estimate could be formed of the vast resources of his mind. He then poured from his lips strains of the loftiest order f eloquence. Idea followed idea, principle succeeded principle, illustration accompanied illustration, with a rapidity which was astonishing. One moment he was strictly argumentative—the next dewhich he spoke, against that client's opponent. In such moments, there would have been something absolutely withering to him against whom his de-nunciations were directed, in the orator's very countenance, even had he not uttered a word. His dark bristly hair stood on end, or at least appeared to do so. His brow was knit. There was a piercing stare and wildness in his eye; and his sallow complexion and haggard features altogether pre-sented an aspect which it was frightful to behold. pose for which they had been called to court, they orgot the case in the advocate. He diverted their

boundless admiration of the gigantic talents and brilliant eloquence of the speaker.

The Little Gentlemenand Ladies who ride in Baskets, vs City Authorities. If the city authorities will furnish the citizens with an 'open sesame' sufficiently potent to act on the gates of the Mall, they will much oblige a large portion of juvenile travelers who, in basket coaches, delight in a drive round the Common, but who complain of the inconvenience of being lifted, coach and all, over the iron posts. They do not desire that the gates should be left open, thereby creating a draught, and exposing those inside to cold and rheumatism, but, as a spring or a small weight would effectually prevent them from remaining open after the ingress or egress of a passenger, why should they be locked?—Boston Transcript.

(3)—We second the motion for opening the gates, in order to accommodate the infant generation among us—laving been more than caree perplexed and troubled in trying to get a baby-carriage on to the common and off again.—Ep. Lib.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY-THE TOBACCO

HERESY ... RIGHT OF PETITION. Philadelphia, Saturday, May 20th. It is not a little strange, that amidst all the discussions and zealous exertions to ascertain and establish the rights of different classes in community, which the rights of different classes in community, which the rights of different classes in community, which it is conceded all the has been said or done to restore the fairest and best half of our race to some of those original rights which 'the lords of creation' have taken from them.

SUMPTION OF TOBACCO BY MINISTERS. Though christianity has done much for the female This was the reason why the Central clurch was sex, and restored them many lost rights and privileges, still it is a humiliating fact, that in christian venient were not offered.—The true cause why the lands, woman has far less freedom than justice and Presbyterian church, through her representatives, humanity demand. On this subject we have was left to wander up and down the streets of thought and felt much, and, should providence permit, we intend to write much, at some future day. In a city containing more than 20 Presbyterian churches, it was with difficulty a congregation could be found, so little regardful of their own com fort, or so forbearing to the delinquencies of the ministry, as to consent to make the house of their er things, that all property real and personal belonging to a woman at the time of marriage, or afterwards obtained by gift or bequest, and the income of it, unless voluntarily relinquished to her husband, shall be at her sole disposal.

Such a law we hope will soon be of it, unless voluntarily relinquished to her husband, shall be at her sole disposal.

Such a law we hope will soon be enacted in every state in the Union, and in every nation on earth. When the ministers of the Presbyterian church will be at her sole disposal. science of every enlightened citizen who will examine it. There is, when examined, something so from their occupancy. Why not, also, so spiritual-manifestly unjust and absurd in our laws on this ly minded, that the most pious community need not apprehend mildew and blight upon all that is good,

In reply to Dr. Beman, several of the southern right is, that it shall aim at things which are within the constitutional power of the government, or among the objects for which it was appointed. If not included within these limits, he would suppress it. If you shut the door on one petition, it is easy to shut out all petitions. The name is not material or the mode. The petitioners had a right to choose which they preferred. At the close of the revolu-tion, when there were sons in Virginia who desired to restore the religious establishment of Episcopa cy, as it was under the regal government, the Presbyterians in that state used to meet annually in convention, and send up their memorials to the legislature, and this doubtless had great influence in preserving religious liberty.—No man in that legislature would have dared to intimate, that their petition should be shut out, because it came in the name of a convention. Mr. Plumer said it was necessary to show that the constitution of the was necessary to show that the constitution of the church guarantees the right of convention and pe-tition, for it existed before and independent of the constitution. The right of access to the ear of authority is paramount to all constitutions. The house has the power to say, in any case, they will not hear a petition. But let each case stand on its own merits. The idea of refusing to hear this petition, lest we should be called to entertain other petitions, eminded him of the case of a black boy in Kentucky It was in the olden time, when people could do as they pleased in these matters. This boy was found to be bright and promising, and the people wished Where is the justice, good policy or honor of such laws?—Most manifestly they are unjust and oppressive. The laws should secure every cent of a woman's property to herself, and never take it to pay her husbands debts, unless voluntarily relindesk. But the poorer class of people were quite lesk. But the poorer class of people were quite argument against the measure, 'What, would you let him marry your daughter?' The pastor replied, 'No, sir, and I would not let you marry my daughter.' On the question whether the box should come excited about it; and one man said, as a conclusive support of the family; but it is time, that the old slavish doctrine, that women have no separate and independent rights was given up, and more rational views adopted. We intend to recur to this subject again at some future day, and invite discussion.—

Cleveland Messenger.

Cleveland Messenger. The memorialists have a right to be heard, and to be heard in the language in which they have them-selves chosen to state their requests.

Judge Potter said, it had been objected against

the memorial, that it came from a body which is irresponsible. Has it come to this, that the General Assembly will hear no memorial, which does not come from a judicatory of the church? No. sir. we fluence which he exercised over the feelings of his auditors:

'To cases of an unimportant kind he never could apply his mind. How striking the contrast when he appeared in an important case, especially if it was unless I can be heard in the judicatories of the church. I give my voice in favor of free discusion

[Have slaves, who are church members, a right to petition church judicatories? Or are they slaves by the law of the church, as well as by the civil law? It would be a nice point, in constitutional law, to show by what provision, either of the standards or the Bible, the existence of one member of the church could be so merged in that of another, that the former could not be heard in church judicatories.] - New York Evangelist.

The memorial was eventually read, and referred

DIERS BY SANTA ANNA. Those who are engaged in war, are obliged to I have just come across an extract from the general order of General Jackson for the execut Arbuthnot and Ambrister: it runs thus: 'It is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual, of any nation, making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and If this principle is correct, and I do not pirate.' eny it, then by the rules of war, Santa Anna was right in executing the prisoners that he took is Texas, for they were, most of them, confe sedly o Texas, for they were, most of them, come seary of this country. Here were their homes, before a love of plunder and of g'ory induced them to go to Texas, to fight against a government with which their native country was at peace. But what a burst of indignation ran throughout this country, at the in human conduct of Santa Anna! To be sure, hi induct was against every principle of christianity, out perfectly consistent with the rules of wa How inconsistent is the conduct of those persons, who applauded the execution of the Englishmen, To have seen him in some of these moods was but condemn Santa Anna for precisely the same conduct. But war, with all its principles, never was consistent with christianity and never can be. He and it is often inconsistent with the comm f mankind, and even with itself.

The New Orleans True American says, that from ment he was strictly argumentative—the next de-clamatory. Now he stated in winning language and in energetic manner, whatever was in favor of his client—then he inveighed, in the fiercest strains and in tones which resounded through the place in which he spoke, against that client's opnonent. In which he spoke, against that client's opnonent. commerce.

Captain Sherwood, of the schooner Champion writes that he is confined in the room of a prison twenty feet square, with forty-five persons, the doors shut, and live animals too numerous to mention. Relative to these circumstances, we find the fol-

owing in the Washington Globe: The reports in the newspapers with regard to the release of the Mexican vessel Urrea by Com-The jury on such occasions often forgot the pur-ose for which they had been called to court, they minds from the subject matter before them to himself. They lost sight, for the moment, of the merits of the case they were impannelled to decide, in their boundless admiration of the gigantic talents and brilliant eloquence of the speaker.'

"Migrate to the orders of the executive. As she was captured by way of reprisal, it is presumed she will be restored to the Mexican government. Outrage to the conduct of the Mexican fleet has been, in making, indiscriminately, prizes of all American vessels bound to Texas, there is no authority for brilliant eloquence of the speaker.'

From Vera Cruz.—By the bark Ann Eliza, arrived at New York, from Vera Cruz, advices are received to the 22nd ult.

The Mexican squadron was then at Vera Cruz, consisting of the brig Iturbide, of 14 guns; Libertador, 14 guns, and Veneidore, 13 guns. They had brought in as a prize the Texan armed schooner Independence, having on board Mr. Wharton, late ambassador from Texas to the United States. The Ann Eliza was seized the morning of the 27th of April, and the captain and mate taken on board the Mexican brig-of-war Iturbide, by order of the Commandante, General Victoria. This act is said to be in consequence of the United States ship Natchezhaving captured the Mexican brig-of-war Gen. Urrea, on the 17th April. The Ann Eliza was liberated on the evening of the 1st of May.

Hidden Treasures found. Charlottesville, May 20. Mr. Burrus Munday, while engaged in removing a Meap of stones on the land of John Douglass, in the northern part of this county, a few days since, discovered the remains of a wooden box, containing four hundred and forty-mine doubloons of gold coin! Mr. Douglass's overseer, an industrious worthy man, who will no doubt make a proper use of the more particular to the proper use of the streame—i. e. go to speculating in slaves.

This 'overseer' will no doubt make 'a proper use' of his treasure—i. e. go to speculating in slaves.

A Fact to think on.— In his Temperance Address, last Sunday evening, the Hon Mr. Briggs stated by the last of the last

From Bermuda .- By the brig Somerset, Capt.

course then adopted with such unanimity by e Legislature of the Bermuda.

ny prognosticated. The staple of the Island, sugar, ast decrease daily, but the planter has abundant resources,—a fertile soil, and a delightful climate; and it is the opinion of judicious and experienced persons, that the Island will be more flourishing then the remains of slavery are entirely obliterated."

New-York Journal of Com.

From the West Indies .- We have a file of the Lingston (Jamaica) Watchman, to the 13th instant neclusive. They contain full reports of all that was said and done upon a visit of inspection made by the new Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, to various parts of the island, in the course of which he rought several magistrates and special justices to a severe reckoning, for overstopping their authority in relation to the apprentices and free blacks ot a little to the surprise and mortification of the functionaries in question. His excellency took oc-casion repeatedly to declare, that under his admin-istration not the slightest distinction of color shall e made-and that in all relations, white and blacks re to be placed on precisely the same footing.

Conflict with a Catamount .- The Lakeville (Ohio Journal gives the following case of maternal cour-age as a recent occurrence. A number of cata-mounts had come over the Michigan boundary, and caused great terror among the farmers. One of them entered the window of Mr. Israel Hawkins, which had been left open, while his wife was engaged in an adjoining room, and crept to the cra-dle, were a babe six months old was sleeping se-curely, before he was discovered. The mother, on perceiving him, seized a broad axe which lay upon the hearth, and commenced an attack. The first blow stunned without injuring the beast. He recovered, sprung upon the woman, and throwing her down, tore her left arm severely. She contrived to raise herself upon her knees with the animal clinging to her, and struck a second blow. eet, and the two eldest children weeping over her. The woman was considerably injured, but the account states that she is recovering rapidly. arm and side were badly torn, but she received no angerous wound.

Unexpected Explosion .- On Saturday afternoon, lored woman who lives in Adam street, Brookyn, being in want of fuel, went to a vacant lot adicent, and picked up some pieces of what she took be charcoal, and brought them home and ignited hem, when they instantly exploded, and burned her arm and face in a shocking manner, and set her to her clothes. Her screams immediately brought some persons to her assistance, who extin suished the fire on her clothes before it had vitally adjured her person, and on learning how the matter had occurred, they went to the ground where she had procured the materials of her fire, and found that the substance which the poor woman supposed o be charcoal was gunpowder, which had got wet, ecame caked together in lumps, and was probably frown there as an article of no value. There was early a quarter cask yet about the lot, and had the woman used much more of it than she did, she would probably have been blown to pieces.—Jour.

A new census of the state of Mississippi has just been to Royalton, to attend a funeral, and after the seen taken under the authority of the state. Official returns have been received at Jackson from alone, which excited alarm, and his friends immedial the counties but three, De Soto, Monroe, and distely proceeded in pursuit, and found him on the 140,142 are free whites, and 162,065 slaves. The Rather Marvellous.—Chrystalized sugar is, it is and upwards is 35.811.

The number of acres of land cultivated in the tate, in the year 1835, was 1,027,045.

The number of bales of cotton produced in the

tate, in the year 1836, was 315,194. is Madison, which raised 30,873; and the third is Witkinson, which raised 30,579. The next highest on the list is Hinds, which raised 26,426, Claiorne, 25,183; Warren, 25,132, &c.

We very much doubt whether the existing pres sure bears so heavily in any other place in the U. States, in comparison to our population, as it does in Newark, owing to the suspension of our exten-sive manufactories, and the discharge of the vast number of workmen hitherto employed in them. The difficulties experienced for the want of mone and the means of living are making sail havork with the morals of men. The person who is destiwith the morals of men. The person who is destitute of the necessaries of life, breaks over law and conscience, and steals from his neighbor under cover that necessity knows no law. But a short time since, an Ox was slain and one half carried off—since then a Cow has been served in the same manner—still more recently, a Calf only three days old was stolen from its mother, and a field of potatoes just planted have been dug up and carried off. These are melancholy instances of the progress of crime under our present difficulties.

\*\*CEXSUS MEMORAND. MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns from 297 towns in this state under the census just completed exhibit an increase of 89,919—or rather more 191,000 and 190,000 gress of crime under our present difficulties.

Newark has been foremost in seeking southern trade, and is now receiving her reward.

Judge Lynch among the Auctioneers.—There was a regular row and tear-to-pieces at the auction shop of Sill & Aaron, No 178 Pearl street, on Monday Charlestown, Lynn, Springfield, of Sill & Aaron, No 178 Fearl street, on monay strength, at which the code Lynch was administered in all its dignity. It appears that a down Nantucket, easter who had ventured in there, and hazarded a Gloucester, easter who had ventured in there, and havarded a bild or two on some article or articles put up for sale, got trapped into one of those misunderstandings, the frequency and serious character of some of which, at that store, have caused so many complain's against it at the police. The Yankee, however, not having a taste for intruding his own little affeirs upon the public authorities, undertook to right the upon the public authorities, undertook to right the matter for himself: and there happened to be plenty in the store, the street, and the neighboring stores, ready and willing to lend a hand, the win-

stores, ready and willing to lend a hand, the windows, shelves, and goods of the auctioneers were soon in a promiscuous heap; nor did their own persons entirely escape the contagion, as bunged eyes and bloody noses bore marked testimony.—N. Y. Sun.

Capt. Parkinson, of brig Two Sisters, which arrived at this port last evening from New Orleans, reports that he spoke on Saturday, in lat. 39 36, lon. 69 12, pilot-beat Virginia, of and for Savannah from Thomaston, having been in pursuit of a fugitive slave. He was obliged to leave Thomaston in haste, without wood, water or provisions, in consequence of a row having been get up by an abolition society. Capt. Park usen supplied him with what. without wood, water or provisions, in consequence of a row having been got up by an abolition noticity. Capt. Park ason supplied him with whatever he wanted.—Boston D. Adv.

What pains and expense to recover a poor runaway!

Tightened her to such a degree that size of the pains and expense to recover a poor runaway!

In Palmyra, Mich., March 7, Chester Nims, son of Joel Nims, E.g., of Brownville, N. Y. need 26; and March 11, Laura Nims, his wife, aged 19—said to have been poisoned by eating pickles which were prepared in a coppor kettle. ever he wanted .- Boston D. Adv.

rea, on the 17th April. The Ann Eliza was liberated on the evening of the 1st of May.

Letters from Vera Cruz say that the release of the Ann Eliza was in consequence of orders from the General Government. The release of the Gen. Urrea by Commodore Dallas, was not yet known at Vera Cruz.

The Ann Eliza brings \$22,000 in specie, besides a quantity in kegs, amount not known.

A Fact to think on.—In his Temperance Address, last Sunday evening, the Hon Mr. Briggs stated that by an estimate made with as much care as the nature of the case admits, it was found that in the State of New York, the Temperance reform, of the last few years, had made a saving of twenty-five millions. Extending this to the whole United States, and the saving by abstinence from alcoholic drinks, was one hundred and fifty millions.—Boston Advante. Murder at Georgetown .- On Saturday morning

Williams, we have received Bermuda papers to May 23d.

The Legislative Council met at Hamilton on the 20th. The Governor in his speech says, 'It is highly gratifying to observe that after nearly three years experience of the results arising from the abolition of slavery without any intermediate state of apprenticeship. I have found no reason to regret the course then adopted with such unanimity by him in a few minutes.

Murder at Georgetown.—On Saturday morning last, a poor negro, who was attending the market at Georgetown, D. C. with fish to sell, was mardered at his stall by a white man named Robert Scott, was construed by Scott into a contempt of his dignity, and seizing the boy's knife, he threw it at him, without probably intending him mortal injury, but the knife unfortunately pierced the heart, killing him in a few minutes. him in a few minutes. Melancholy .- A little colored boy, aged abo

Extract of a letter dated

JAMAICA, May 13, 1837.

'We are all, thank God, at present in tranquillity.

The apprenticeship system is working, if not satisfactorily, at least without those evils which so many prognosticated. The steale of the Library specification. ning away and seeking for his mother. It is supposed that he slipped off the plank while endeavoring to get on board the boat .- N. Y. Paper.

A Singular Fact.—About five years since, says the Rochester Democrat, a league was entered into between eight young men then loitering their time away upon the Exchange street bridge in this city to enter upon a course of crime. The species of crime was not designated, but counterfeiting seemed to have been that which they most extensively practised. Of this number, six are now in state prison-one is dead, and one is a fugitive from

Fire and Whiskey .- The Natchez papers have published some further particulars about the burning of the Steamboat Ben Sherrod. It appears that she was running a race with the Steamboat Prairie; and that when the race began, a barrel of whi was broached to the firemen, who got drunk and set the boat on fire—thus destroying 150 lives, and a large amount of property—among which was \$230,000 in specie, belonging, it is said, to the Unit-

Texas .- The Telegraph of the 2nd instant, commenting on the large sums invested in the pub-lic works, banks, State credits and institutions of the United States, by Great Britain, remarks, that it wished that only a twentieth of the amount was invested in Texas, as that Republic would soon be enabled to release Zacatecas and California from Mexican misrule, and leave the United States to calculate the expense of the annexation. Texas, aware of the justice of her cause, will take the advice of one of her patriotic martyrs—'60 AHEAD.'— New Orleans Bee. [The rapacious villains!]

The N. O. Picayune of yesterday morning, received to-day about noon, in anticipation of the mail, announces the receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz, of the arrest of Santa Anna, by the orders of Bustamente, to be conveyed to the city of Mexico for trial, and probable execution, on the edge of the axe penetrated the skull, and laid the monster dead upon the floor. Her husband came charge of mismanagement of the war in Texas, home shortly after, and found her lying prostrate and exhausted, with the catamount stretched at her instant. William Sherville a merchant of Gibraltar, who

was arrested by the authorities there, on suspicion of being concerned in the outfit of a slaving vessel, and condemned to three years close confinement, and to pay a fine of £10,000 sterling, has, after suffering ten months imprisonment, cleared himself of the charge, had the fine remitted, and obtained a free pardon from the British Government. A row occurred at the St. Charles theatre, N.

Orleans, on Sunday night, 21st, because the performers of the opera of 'Semiramide,' omitted one scene. Benches were torn up, and missiles hurled at the magnificent chandelier of the theatre, which, however, was not injured; and all sorts of unmusical sounds avenged the loss of the expected quan tum of music. The gas was finally extinguished, and darkness quelled the row. Col. Muldrow, who severely wounded Dr. Bos-

ley, at a religious lecture in Missouri some time since, perhaps in self-defence, certainly after great provocation, has been tried for 'assault with intent to kill,' and acquitted. Twenty-four witnesses were examined on the part of the State, and eleven on behalf of the accused. The trial occupied about a week. At Sharon, Vt. in March last, Rev. Samuel Bas-

Tunica. The whole number of inhabitants is road dead. He was probably thrown from his (these three counties excepted) 302,207—of whom horse.

ree white males in the state are 75,299, of whom nore than one half or 39,488 are under the age of the space of 12 hours, from the beet root, without the space of 12 hours, from the beet root, without the aid of chemicals or blood. Invented by Edward Stoile, a distinguished chemist. The process applies to all in use except where the root is dessicated.

Longest Rail Road in the United States .- The ate, in the year 1836, was 315,194.

The largest cotten growing county in the state Adams, which raised, last, 34,964 bales; the next Madison which raised, last, 34,964 bales; the next for two hundred and forty-five miles, from that town to Wilmington, N. C.-From thence to Charleston, S. C., the passage by steam packet is 16 hours. Ohio against the World !- The wife of Mr. E-

phraim Knoles of Union township, Ross county, was safely delivered, a few days since, of four daughters at a birth. The children are said to be doing well.—Mrs. Knoles is in her forty-sixth year, and had previously given birth to thirteen children. John Quincy Adams has accepted an invitation deliver an oration on the ensuing fourth of July at Newburyport.

CENSUS MEMORANDA. MASSACHUSETTS .- Retu NEW CENSUS.

1830. 61,392 6,474 13,986 7,592 8,687 19.231 11.536 1.099 3,712 1.860 3,190 2,450 1.846 1,321 1.602 1.559 2,234 2.945

2,295 1,5431.054 15 Towns, 154,005 212,627 58,622 59.620 Increase of 58,622, or 38 per cent. DIED. In Springfield, Mr. Thaddens C. Eaton, aged 34

### ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC For 1838. N. SOUTHARD, Editor.

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THE American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 18 will be published on the 1st of July next, pains or expense have been spared valuable Abolition Tract. The calculations an gravings cost \$150. It will contain articles the most prominent friends of Abolition in country. It also comprises facts and inform concerning slavery, which cannot fail to ren to neering statery, when cannot rain to rende interesting to the friends of Abolition, and a ter to slaveholders.

The calculations are got up with great care.

an experienced gentleman, who has been for years devoted to the subject of Astronome each calendar page, there is to be an appr engraving, representing slavery in its stages. There is also an elegant fronti the title page. The Editor has devoted closely in preparing the work, and the page closely in preparing the position of the position believes that there is nothing wanting to make he work acceptable and valuable.

Of Orders for the Almanae should be farmed.

ed on as early a day as possible.

D. K. HITCHCOCK, Publisher

Bosion, May 26.

JAMES G. BARBADOES, respectfully unfolding his friends and the public, that he has take shop in Union street, second door from Han street, where he will carry on the clothing business. CLOTHING CUT AND MADE, CLEANSED AND R PAIRED. Persons having slop clothing will find it greatly to their advantage by the subscriber, as he will cut by the nd for the very lowest prices of any one in the returns thanks to his former custom their past parronage, and solicies a continued their past parronage, and solicies a continued the is also very grateful to those liberal free white and colored, who bestowed on him and ily such acts of kindness during his long and se sickness-a year and upwards.

I. G. B. feels in need of the smallest favor of no ronage. He will sell on commission, clothu any other articles in ms one of the who feel disposed to patronise him.

May 5th, 1837. any other articles in his line of business, for thou

WILLIAM LEWIS respectfully info VV friends and the public, that he has take aperfine Patent Steam Clothes Dressing I isbment, No. 10, FRANKLIN AVENUE, Cornhill, formerly kept by W. S. Jinnin he will continue to carry on the same lin ness by the same process as heretofore, i various branches-promising nothing les out, on the contrary, perfect satisfaction. Ge but, on the contrary, perfect satisfaction, tends men's garments dressed in a superior manner, resising the color, when faded, to its original appearance removing all grease spots, stains of paint, tar, & without the least injury to the cloth, and high improving the nap. Ladies' habits, merino shar and table covers cleansed in the first style.

Altering and samplings deep in the peatests we Altering and repairing done in the nestest w

The subscriber is earnestly solicitous of patri ge, and not only invites all the former cus f W. S. J. to continue, (as he has relinquished bove line of business,) but those whose increde has not yet suffered them to try this unrival mode of clothes, dressing, to give him a call, m mode of clothes, dressing, to give him one trial, and be convinced of its utility N. B. All orders as above, will meet with pro Boston, March 19.

WATCH REPAIRING.

ROBERT B. BAYNES, Watchmaker, wint street, (one door out of Washington stre All valuable Watches, having parts broken ost, will be replenished by his own hand, and w anted to be of as accurate proportions and fin

anted to be of as accurate proportions and his s the original works.

Repeating, Alarm, Hourly Striking, Patent-Le r, Duplex, Lepine, and Cylindrical WATCHI -Music Boxes—and such other delicate and int cate machinery as may be offered for adjusts will be attended to and warranted. Mr. BAYNES having served a regular app

iceship at the business, in all its various bran does not hesitate to warrant success in all case and trusts that by a close application to busine and moderate charges, he may receive a share \* Watches sent from any distance will m

ith every attention. Boston, April 28.

## TO LET.

A Dwelling house, pleasantly situated in 6 Cambridge, near the Arsenal, between the road leading to Concord, S. W. and the read leading to Concord, S. W. and the reading to Concord, S. W. and ing to the Botanic Gardens, N. W. The hou well calculated for one family, containing venient rooms. A good well of water and be are near the house. Also a good garden.

(For further information, apply at the house.) or to Dea. Levi Farwell's store, near the meet

## NEW AND VALUABLE.

UST published, at No. 25 Cornhill, a nest JUST published, at No. 25 Cornan, a way philet of 36 pages, entitled Slaveholding we in the Balance of Truth, and its comparative illustrated. By Rev. Charles Fitch, paster of First Free Congregational Church, Boston.
In this work the author, in a very clear and manner, institutes a comparison between ser practices, generally acknowledged to be flagn wicked, and shows beyond the possibility of car that they fall far short of slaveholding in a

# Price \$5 per hundred, 75 cts. per doz., 3 cts. single

THOMAS COLE has the honor of informing Gentlemen of Boston, that he has removed No 58 Congress street, opposite the new Build corner of Congress and Water streets, where vill be happy to wait on all his former cust T. C. takes this opportunity of returning his ere thanks to the public for the flattering end agement he has received in his line as a Hair ter in that well known establishment, No 74 C gress street, which together with his unremit attention in person, he trusts he will contingive the satisfaction he has done heretofore. ttention paid to cutting Children's hair. He has also a fresh assortment of the differ

## NOTICE.

EMOVAL.—W. S. & T. JINNINGS:esp folly announce to their friends and the published that they have removed to the spacious stere, 100 Court street, adjoining Blancy's Grate Faction where they will now carry on the regular husin of a clothing and variety store on an entirely

Their stock will consist of every variety of ous and fancy articles-also Watches and Jew lery, Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. Surgical, Made tical, Nautical and Musical Instru ter's tools-also a large number of rare and esting Prints, an assertment of military equesuch as Caps, Belts, Silk Sashes, Coats, &c. er with a first rale assortment of new and fushionable Clething, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, S. penders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery, co stantly on hand at low prices.

A liberal price will be given for all ornament

and curiosities, or any of the above, new or second N. B. A large quantity of Second Hand Cloth

ing wanted. MESSIEURS A. AUDAIN, J. J. REVIERRE AND CO. proprietors of the Sugar Estats, named Borgella water mill, distant eleven mits

from Port-au-Prince, two miles distant from village of Croix des Bouquet, offer permanent ployment to farmers understanding ploughing and Carting in the English mode.

Terms as follows:-Good house room, and file

teen dollars per month, and one acre of for each family, with the privilege of raise each family, with the privilege of raising steek.

April 14, 1837.

### REMOVAL. EORGE PUTMAN respectfully informs

GEORGE PUTMAN respectfully that he removed from No. 2 Bromfield Street to No. School Street, where the business will be o ued by the subscribers, under the fum of Putual and Clark, who will be ever happy to wait up their customers in their line of business. The will keep constantly on land for sale, a complete assortment of PERFUMERY of the best kind GEO. PUTMAN,

A. F. CLARK. January 2, 1837.

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He